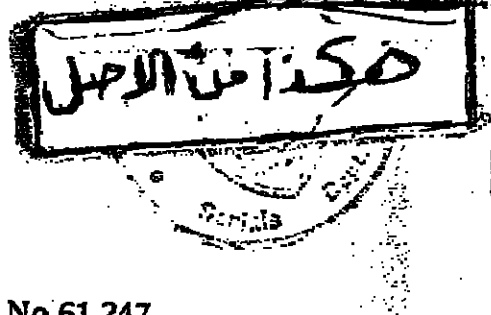


Priest is charged with Pop attack



# THE TIMES

MONDAY MAY 31 1982

Price twenty pence

No 61,247

## Spain joins Nato on a Sunday

Spain joined Nato, the alliance's sixteenth member, in a ceremony in Washington yesterday while in Madrid, King Juan Carlos took the salute on Armed Forces Day, the timing apparently not a coincidence.

## Gloom in the public sector

Unrest among workers in the public sector is growing. Kent miners are expected to vote to strike, railmen have rejected rostering proposals.

## Red Brigades leader shot

Marcello Capuano, an alleged Red Brigades leader, was in a serious condition in hospital after being injured in a gunfight with police in the streets of the old quarter of Trastevere, Rome.

## Holiday traffic blocks roads

Holiday traffic, the heaviest for years in some areas, has blocked many roads to coastal resorts and attractions. In Swanage and Studland, Dorset, where there were 12-mile queues, police put up signs to divert people elsewhere.

## Lions dying of thirst

Irrigation dykes, designed to make Cameroon self-sufficient in food, have diverted water from the Waza National Park, a rich game reserve. Waterholes are dried up and the parched giraffes, elephants, gazelles and lions are dying.

## Iran 'Poised to invade Iraq'

Arab fears are growing that Iran's troops are poised to invade Iraq, according to our Middle East correspondent, Robert Fisk. Iranian forces have raided across the Shatt al-Arab Waterway and the city of Basra has been shelled.

## Butter complaint

Butter advertisements which attacked margarine and said butter was a purer product with fewer additives were unfair, an advertising watchdog ruled. It barred rebroadcast of the advertisements.



## Lendl beaten

Mats Wilander, the 17-year-old Swede who defeated Ivan Lendl 4-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2, in the French Championships. The surprising result was only Lendl's third defeat this year, and the young Swede's first five-set match.

## Derby hope out

Simply Great, the Derby favourite who was to have been ridden by Lester Piggott, will not run in the race on Wednesday because of an injury sustained in a gallop at Newmarket.

Leader page 9  
Letters: On the Falklands, from Sir Duncan Wilson, and others; EEC, from Mr Leolin Price, QC.

Leading articles: The Pope; The ecumenical triumph at Canterbury; why Dublin stays neutral over the Falklands; Fantasia minus Stokowski.

Obituary, page 10  
Romy Schneider, Herr Albert Norden.

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## Pope says war belongs to the tragic past

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Before a vast crowd in Coventry, and watched by millions on television, Pope John Paul II yesterday delivered what was clearly his judgment on the South Atlantic conflict. War, he said, was "totally unacceptable as a means of settling differences between nations."

War should belong to the tragic past, to history; it had no place on the agenda for the future. If it was a reproach to the British over the Falklands, he did not spell it out. He was talking about war in general. However, almost every speech the Pope has made, has contained an urgent plea for peace in the South Atlantic, which is plainly dominating his thoughts.

At Coventry he expanded the theme, but appeared to be speaking in abstractions so as not to offend the feelings of the nation. It was a brilliant, moving exposition of the case for peace, with well-researched references to Coventry and its cathedral.

Until his visit to Coventry, he had confined his comments on the Falkland Islands dispute to sadness at the loss of life, a plea for constant prayer, and an appeal for the parties to seek a peaceful solution.

However yesterday it seemed the traditional "just war" theory, invented by the church in the Middle Ages, was finally repudiated by papal authority.

No demonstrations against the Pope have so far marred his success and the gesture of visiting both Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals in that city, and driving down Hope Street between them, delivered all the potential it possessed for symbolizing the reconciliation of peoples.

Few reconciliations could match that effected at Canterbury, however, when all sorts of sticking doors seemed to have been opened wide to speed the passage of Christian unity. The service in the cathedral itself was commonly regarded as having achieved miracles in the way it changed perceptions and moved hearts.

Afterwards, the Pope and the Archbishop signalled a new stage in the relationship between their churches in the establishment of an official commission, whose task will be, on their behalf, to see Christian unity through to its end. There is not to be a delay while religious progress is digested, as had appeared possible before Canterbury.

The new commission will have high on its agenda the problem of mutual recognition of Anglican and Roman Catholic priesthoods, with a brief to find a way through or around the 1896 ruling of Pope Leo XIII that Anglican orders were "absolutely null and utterly void."

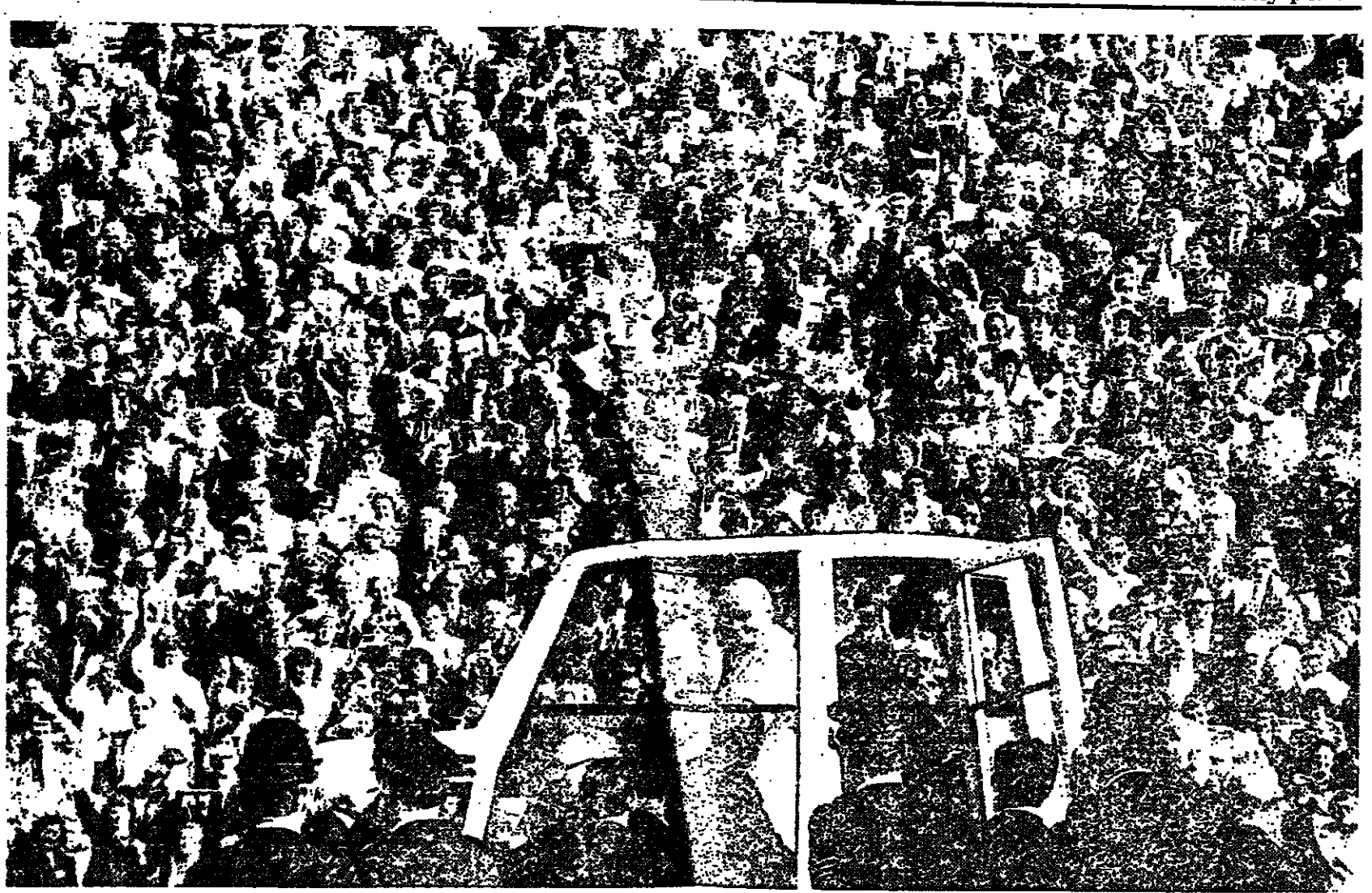
This commission was much sought after on the Anglican side, and together with the whole tone of the Canterbury service, takes the ecumenical idea into a new phase.

At lunchtime on Saturday, had a private, informal meeting with leaders of churches belonging to the British Council of Churches. It was said afterwards to have been frank and productive. The Pope invited the council to continue the discussions in Rome, when he returned there.

The Pope was received on board the great ecclesiastical ship with a standing ovation and most unanglican enthusiasm. The congregation of 3,500 included representatives from every Church of England parish in the Liverpool diocese, and from all the mainline Free Churches on Merseyside. He told them: "Christ is our peace. He has reconciled us to God, in one body by the Cross. We meet in His name and share His peace."

He exchanged the sign of peace with the Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, and leaders of the other nonconformist churches in the moving but faintly absurd triple kiss. He then led the congregation in the Lord's Prayer said loudly enough to fill the vast volume of space enclosed in muddy local sandstone, larger than any other cathedral in Britain, and branching into a frozen forest 175ft overhead.

When the Dean of Liverpool, the Very Rev Edward Patey, pointed out that the



A crowd of more than 24,000 Polish people greeted the Pope at the National Sports Centre, Crystal Palace, yesterday.

## 1,400 Argentine prisoners taken at Goose Green

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

### FALKLANDS ROUNDUP

Haig-Kirkpatrick clash 4  
Israel arms mystery 4  
Cheer of liberation 5  
Bridgehead to Camilla Creek 5  
House on Wednesday, to secure a position for the battalion.

### Chance of showers

It will be cloudy over the Falklands today, with 15 to 25 mph south-east winds turning northerly in the afternoon, according to Mr Gordon Barnes, meteorologist for Cable News, Washington. There is a chance of showers; temps will be in the upper 30s.

Twelve men died, including the battalion's commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Jones, and 31 were wounded in the battle. "All of us in the Services today salute 2 Para Colonel Christopher Dumphy from the military staff at the Royal Navy's Fleet headquarters at Northwood, Middlesex, said.

Defence ministry sources also confirmed that Douglas Station and Teal Inlet have been secured by the Royal Marines, who must now be less than 30 miles from the capital, Port Stanley.

There was no news however of the 5th Infantry Brigade who sailed south on the liner Queen Elizabeth II and whose disembarkation is expected daily as a prelude to any assault upon the main 6,500-strong Argentine garrison.

While military planners last night were looking forward to the operation which should resolve the Falkland campaign, others in Whitehall were looking back to the action on Friday and

### Argentine press

The Argentine press carried fuller than usual reports today of British claims without any accompanying Argentine denials. They quoted high military sources as saying that Argentine troops defending Port Darwin and Goose Green had given up only after using all their ammunition.

The junta said on Saturday that 4,000 to 4,500 British troops were in the Falklands. The mood today was that the war was far from over and that Argentina's best men and equipment were about to show their mettle in Port Stanley.

According to military spokesmen the tactic has been to keep the main defences in Port Stanley, at the expense of other areas. Two-thirds of the Argentine Army is made up of teenage conscripts and it is mainly those who have encountered the British so far, according to Army officials. In Stanley however, the British will meet regular, fully trained professional soldiers.

With the war seemingly slipping rapidly out of the Argentines' control, the junta is clearly in deep political trouble. The politicians are in unison in demanding a role in the Government and rumours of division and disarray in the higher echelons of the military are in abundance.

According to an official communiqué from the Joint Chiefs of Staff at noon today (4 p.m. BST), the total Argentine casualties in battles around the Falklands between April 2 and May 30 were 82 dead, 106 wounded and 342 missing. Early last week they said the tally was 89 dead, 89 wounded and 309 missing.

Well up with his leading elements Colonel Jones personally took command of a small force and led an attack against these machine guns. This attack, which was carried out with the utmost courage and determination, was successful although sadly it resulted in the death of Colonel Jones, a most gallant commander at the head of his men.

To lose a commanding officer of his quality could have had a devastating effect on the battalion, but the second-in-command, Major Chris Keeble, took over and "rekindled the momentum" of the attack. Because the

Continued on page 5, col 1

## Junta admits losses but 'no surrender'

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 30

### Argentine Government

is at last conceding that all is not well on the Falklands and that the British are on their way to Port Stanley.

News of the loss of Port Darwin and Goose Green was officially leaked by senior military sources but the junta was silent as it met to discuss its severest setbacks.

There was also no hint tonight that the Commanders-in-Chief had any inclination to surrender and avoid the battle for Port Stanley, which inevitably will be fierce and bloody.

Over the weekend President Leopoldo Galtieri remained defiant as he headed celebrations to mark the 172nd Army Day. "Our armed forces are fighting the enemy for each piece of soil, sky and sea with growing courage and efficiency."

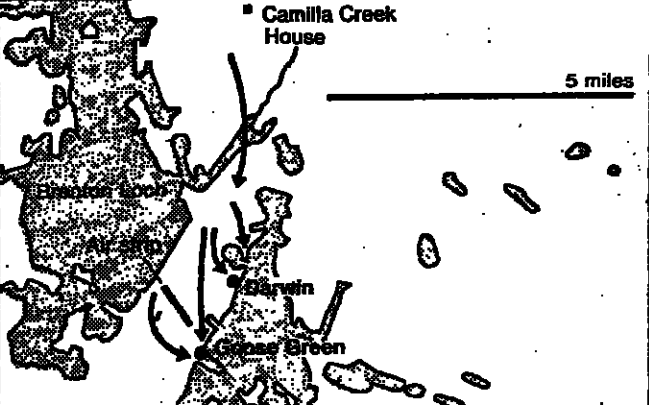
There was no word from the military about the capture of the Teal Inlet and Douglas Station, although a spokesman said they were only lightly defended.

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Continued on page 5, col 1



## Colleagues vilify Pym as split with Thatcher widens

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Relations between the Prime Minister and Mr Francis Pym, her Foreign Secretary, have reached such a low ebb that some of Mrs Thatcher's senior ministerial colleagues have begun to vilify Mr Pym, in the most disparaging personal terms, in private Commons conversation, even with MPs of other parties.

It is stated that Mr Pym's insistence that in the end, no matter what casualties are suffered in the Falklands engagement with Argentine forces, negotiations will eventually have to take place with the junta, has severely annoyed Mrs Thatcher. The Pym line, her Cabinet friends argue, smacks of sell-out and she will have nothing to do with it.

For she insists that the crisis has reached the point of no return, and she is thinking in terms of a long-term plan for the development and diversification of the island economy, to eradicate the need for dependence on the mainland.

Last week the Prime Minister requested a meeting with Lord Shackleton, the Labour peer who was commissioned by the Government to write a

report on the islands' economic potential. That report, published in 1976, has since been largely ignored by the Foreign Office.

But Mrs Thatcher appears determined to sidestep the Foreign Office in her own efforts to put the islands on a proper footing, without Argentine cooperation and assistance.

The suggestion has even been made that the Government might be willing to finance the creation of a Falkland Islands government office in London, on the lines of offices now run by the larger dependencies, such as Hong Kong and Bermuda.

The inner Cabinet division is but one element in a complex political power struggle. Mrs Thatcher has the natural support of a large number of Conservative MPs who refuse to countenance negotiation with the junta. It is stated by some of these MPs that Mrs Thatcher would not have survived if the Argentines had accepted the earlier, generous terms which had been delivered by the Foreign Office; terms which have now been withdrawn for good.

But support for Mrs Thatcher in her stand against Mr Pym and the Foreign Office extends beyond such figures as Mr Enoch Powell, to take in a number of silent MPs on the Labour benches.

On the other side of the divide, Mr Pym and Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, can count on the support of Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, Dr David Owen, the parliamentary leader of the Social Democrats, and Mr Edward Heath, as well as a strong cross-party mix of MPs who want to see the eventual reestablishment of friendly relations with Buenos Aires.

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow spokesman on home affairs, said in a television interview yesterday that the Prime Minister was being both "short-sighted and foolish" in withdrawing all offers of negotiation.

He said on the Weekend World programme: "The idea that they (the Falklands) can retain and return to their previous status, in a permanent state of siege, in what has been called semi-war with Argentina, for a decade or more, is clearly absurd."

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## Coventry

## The Pope urges an end to horror of war

From Arthur Osman and Tony Samstag, Coventry

The celebration of Mass by the Pope and an open air congregation estimated at 350,000 at Coventry yesterday was the largest known gathering of Roman Catholics in England.

It was a spectacle of considerable splendour with wonderful music and moving music which led one approving Welshman to remark: "We shall have to look to our laurels in Cardiff on Wednesday". It was a compliment of the highest order and well deserved.

Joy was the keynote of the essentially family occasion for a multitude which had waited expectantly through a warm night and the welcoming light of a gloriously sunny May morning.

Nevertheless, with Coventry's place in the tragic litany of war's devastation — the spire of its old ravaged cathedral pierced the haze of the city's distant skyline — the Pope yet again returned to his theme of peace and reconciliation.

Many thought his sermon the most emphatic he has yet delivered. After greeting his huge congregation he said: "We are close to the city of Coventry, a city devastated by war but rebuilt in hope, the ruins of the old cathedral and the building of the new are recognized throughout the world as a symbol of Christian reconciliation and peace. We pray at this Mass: 'Send forth your Spirit, O Lord, and renew the face of the earth.' In this prayer we call upon God to enable us to bring about that reconciliation and peace not simply in symbol, but in reality too."

Our world is disfigured by war and violence. The ruins of the old cathedral constantly remind our society of its capacity to destroy. And today that capacity is greater than ever. People are having to live under the shadow of a nuclear nightmare. Yet people everywhere long for peace. Many are turning to goodwill desire to make common cause in their search for a worldwide community of brotherhood and understanding.

They long for justice yes! But for justice, filled with mercy. Being so close as we are to Shakespeare's birthplace, we would do well to consider this: "That in the course of justice none of us should see salvation. We do pray for mercy. And that same prayer do we direct to you to render the deeds of mercy."

What is this peace for which we long? What is this peace symbolized by the new cathedral of Coventry? Peace is not just the absence of war. It involves mutual

respect and confidence between peoples and nations. It involves collaboration and binding agreements. Like a cathedral, peace has to be constructed, patiently and with unshakable faith.

Wherever the strong exploit the weak; wherever the rich take advantage of the poor; wherever great powers seek to dominate and to impose ideologies, there the work of making peace is undone; there the cathedral of peace is again destroyed. Today, the scale and the horror of modern warfare — whether nuclear or not — makes it totally unacceptable as a means of settling differences between nations. War should belong to the tragic, crazy past, to history; it should find no place on humanity's agenda for the future.

And so, this morning, I invite you to pray with me

Times photographs by: John Manning, Harry Kerr, Brian Harris, Suresh Karadia, Peter Trevino, Tony Weaver and Malcolm Clarke.

for the cause of peace. Let us pray earnestly for the special session of the United Nations on disarmament which begins soon. The voices of Christians join with others in urging the leaders of the world to abandon confrontation and to turn their backs on policies which require the nations to spend vast sums of money for weapons of mass destruction.

We pray this Pentecost that the Holy Spirit may inspire the leaders of the world to engage in fruitful dialogue. May the Holy Spirit lead them to adopt peaceful ways of safeguarding society which do not involve the threat of nuclear disaster.

Recent events in the South Atlantic, particularly the loss last week of HMS Coventry, inevitably intruded again, this time in the bidding prayer said by Mr. John Phillips, a school teacher from Castle Bromwich, West Midlands. The congregation was urged to pray for the victory of peace over war.

"Let us pray for those in peril, for those killed, the injured and the bereaved on both sides. Let us remember especially in this place those who have suffered in the loss of HMS Coventry."

## London

## First great event for the people

By John Young

Rush hour on the Jubilee Underground line on Saturday began what lunchtime. Packed, perspiring, but abundantly good humoured and highly spirited, the crowd followed the same path that less than 48 hours earlier had led the to an event that seemed by comparison banal, the Cup Final replay.

This was the first great people's event of the papal tour. The services at Westminster and Canterbury, however splendid, had been for the privileged, the specially invited, these were just the lucky people, ordinary parishioners who had won their tickets in church ballots and had travelled to Wembley from as far afield as Cornwall.

It was a very English occasion, with parents in shirt-sleeves and summer dresses shepherding their children through streets totally empty of traffic, as if to some giant village fete. There were stands selling soft drinks and souvenirs, though apparently not a lot of either, and bunches of balloons tied to railings.

Any observer who still harboured doubts about the loyalties of Roman Catholics, who felt they were somehow alien and owed their allegiance to a foreign power, must surely have been reassured by the swelling

strains of Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" and the fervent singing of "Jerusalem" interior of the stadium itself. The broiling sunshine, the boards that covered every square inch of turf and the dust of the oval track gave the scene a harsh brilliance out of character with England's green and promised land.

But as a spectacle it was magnificent. Priests in their hundreds in white vestments filed into the amphitheatre and took their seats below the podium while a cantor chanted the names of the English saints, mysterious figures from the Dark Ages or martyrs of the Reformation, and choir, organ and congregation thundered the responses: "Saints of God, come to our aid."

We were reminded that "to prepare this stadium it was necessary for 300 people to be working round the clock from midnight on Thursday." They had succeeded in turning it into a cathedral, or, as Cardinal Hume later put it, a parish church.

At the news that the Pope had entered the tunnel, the great crowd became stilled, only to burst into cheers and applause as he finally came into view. His arrival was greeted by a peal of trumpets and the singing of "Come, Holy Ghost, Creator come."

In his sermon, the Pope deplored the widespread lack of respect for human dignity and human rights. Man was set against man, class against class in useless conflict, and people suffered discrimination because of their colour, religion or culture.

Answering those who called for the church to become more "up to date" in its thinking, he gave no hint of compromise with modern mores. Our fidelity to the Gospel would certainly put us at odds with the spirit of the present age, and the conflict of values was inescapable, he said.

His remarks were frequently interrupted by applause, particularly when he spoke of lost respect for human life and for the holiness of marriage and family life.

Communion was dispensed by some 2,500 priests, climbing with their ciboria to the heights of the stands. The final benediction at this, the first Mass of Pentecost, was in Latin. Then the Wembley roar rang out at its loudest yet as, after so many centuries, the Shepherd greeted his faithful flock at last. This surely was the day, if ever, when the Roman Catholics of England stepped out of the shadows and into the sun.

## Home truths cheer the Polish community

By David Nicholson-Lord

The focus of the Pope's visit to Britain shifted briefly and poignantly to the East yesterday, as he became, for a little more than an hour, a little more than an hour, of the unlikely environs of suburban south London, the folk hero of a people in exile.

In an occasion that savoured as much of patriotism and politics as of religion, about 24,000 Poles, almost a fifth of those living in Britain, packed into the National Sports Centre at Crystal Palace to recall their manhood, celebrate Mass and acclaim the man from Wadowice and Krakow as uniquely their Pope.

The Pope, deeply moved, spoke in turn of Poland's sufferings and of the wartime defence of liberty by Polish exiles. They were the "absent ones," he said. To prolonged applause he told them: "You speak of Poland as she was, and as she should be."

In significant departures from his prepared text, he reminded the of Cardinal Wyszyński, the former Polish

Primate whose death was commemorated amid controversy in Poland last week, and of the feast days of miners and "workers taking place there. He also referred unmistakably to Solidarity, whose flags and banners fluttered throughout the stadium.

He ended by invoking the Black Madonna of Jasna Gora, the wonder-working icon whose 600th anniversary is being celebrated as a symbol of Poland's Christianity and its nationhood. He appealed to the young in the audience: "Have the courage to take on this difficult heritage and develop it."

Perhaps inevitably, yesterday's seemed an almost private celebration, with the outside world a privileged observer. Polish was sung and spoken throughout. Political and literary analogies were legion. The sea of colour that washed over the stadium during the Pope's arrival and departure was red and white, the colours of Poland.



Polish veterans of the Second World War (top) with the Pope at Crystal Palace yesterday, and nuns joining his prayer for peace at Coventry where, under a huge television screen (right) he preached at the airfield.

## Scotland

## Welcome planned under the nose of John Knox

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

"Come follow me" is the official theme of the first papal visit to Scotland, in theory a quite separate occasion from his journeys to England and Wales.

It may seem an aggressively evangelical slogan in a country where, for some people, the traumatic events of the Reformation are still the object of vivid controversy. But few Christians in Scotland will disagree with the catch phrases devised for this pastoral visit: "Yes to God, yes to each other, and yes to life."

As if to symbolize hopes of reconciliation between the divided churches of Christendom, the Church of Scotland has decided to greet the Bishop of Rome in the courtyard of Scotland's foremost theological training centre, New College in Edinburgh.

The brief ceremony of welcome will be overlooked by a statue of the Protestant heretic and sixteenth-century Minister of St Giles' Cathedral, John Knox. On the other side of the Royal Mile, shielded by the bulk of St Giles', a second statue of the man who fought a Catholic Queen and won will look the other way. What John Knox would say if he could see what was happening today is the subject of heated debate among some of the more extreme Protestant sects.

Most Scots, however, will see the Pope as a kindly, brave old man, a little out of date on some matters, perhaps, but someone who has a perfect right to make a peaceful pastoral visit to his 828,000-strong flock in Scotland.

The Very Rev Professor John McVey, this year's elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (the Kirk has no leader, as such), certainly sees the visit as friendly rather than provocative.

He and other eminent Scottish Christians will have a breakfast-time chat with the Pope on Tuesday, at the pleasant Morningside residence of Cardinal Gordon Gray, far away from statues of John Knox. Little serious theological debate is expected despite the divisions that exist.

The busy itinerary includes a visit to St Joseph's hospital for the severely handicapped, near Rosewell, just south of Edinburgh, where the Pope is expected to reaffirm his commitment to the preservation of life, however crippled that life may be. He will meet invited guests who care for the handicapped from all over Scotland.

At St Andrews College of

Education in Glasgow the pontiff may come to near controversy, in a speech on Christian education. For many years this has been a sore point in Scottish cities divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants. While probably skirting around the issue of segregated schools, the Pope is expected to restate his support for parents' right to choose the religious education they wish for their children.

By far the largest and most expensive events of the Pope's schedule north of the border will be the open air Mass for 250,000 people in Bellahouston Park, Glasgow, and a rally for 45,000 young Scots at Murrayfield rugby ground, Edinburgh.

The Bellahouston spectacular has swallowed up £997,000 of the £1.2m budget for the Scottish visit. One hundred and seventy-five acres of parkland has been turned into a huge auditorium surrounded by a temporary village with almost all modern conveniences.

It is dominated by a 40ft high screen that will magnify a picture of the proceedings for those too far away to see the Pope through their paper periscopes (£2.95, including post and packing, from the Papal Visit Official Souvenir Catalogue).

The crowd will include about 10,000 Scots of other faiths who have asked for tickets. Those Scots who still adhere fiercely to the uncompromising doctrines of the 1550s (to say nothing of 1690), see the visit as an outrage that will fuel the flames of sectarianism for decades.

The police, aware of the depth of feeling in some quarters, have mounted extraordinary security precautions, far exceeding the normal arrangements for sensitive royal visits.

For most, the Pope's visit will be another television spectacular, notable for its irritating effects on the traffic rather than for any theological controversy.

Archbishop Herbert Bednorz, of Katowice, the Polish mining town, told 200,000 miners on a pilgrimage there yesterday that he had met the Pope in the Vatican last week and that the Pope, who still hoped to travel to Poland this year, wanted to visit all the internment camps where thousands have been held since martial law was imposed.



The Rev Ian Paisley demonstrating among about 300 Protestants as the Pope neared the Anglican Cathedral in Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

## Liverpool

## 'Tragedy' of unemployment

From Nicholas Timmins, Liverpool

The smallest Roman Catholic diocese in England, but with possibly the biggest concentration of Roman Catholics, 500,000, gave the Pope his most tumultuous welcome so far, as he arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

Perhaps 200,000 people cheered themselves hoarse as the Pope made a three-mile circuit of the airport. They broke through the crush barriers, they ran alongside the papal vehicle, they rushed from one side of the airport to the other to catch a second glimpse of him, and they waved banners, flags and even crutches as the sound of his jubilation rolled all about him.

The crowd sang "He's got the whole world in his hands" and saw him off the airport on the six-mile drive to the city centre, part of it through Toxteth, still scarred by the riots of 10 months ago, by singing the Anfield anthem, "You'll never walk alone."

Yesterday in Liverpool, there did not seem a chance that he would.

Earlier, after his arrival at the airport, 25 minutes late, the wind whipping the white skull-cap from his head, he spoke to the crowd of the "tragedy" of unemployment in a city where almost one in five of the workforce is without work.

To the seafaring city, home of the Atlantic Conveyor, destroyed in the Falklands action, he recalled those who

have given their lives at sea "whose resting place bears no stone or monument."

But if the crowd, drawn from across the north of England, took the more sombre side of his address to their hearts, they still cheered him with a warmth that was overwhelming.

Unemployment, he told them, tends to sow seeds of bitterness, division and even violence.

"The young unable to find a job feel cheated of their dreams, while those who have lost their jobs feel rejected and useless."

This tragedy affects every aspect of life: from the material and physical to the mental and spiritual. It was a matter of vital importance to all.

But his message was one of hope. He told them in Liverpool's greatest heritage was to be found in all those who have struggled there to overcome the ills of society and build a common brotherhood.

He lifted them and they lifted him as they cheered almost every other paragraph of his address before doing their level best, despite police, stewards and barriers, to mob the papal vehicle, after their eight or nine-hour wait in the sun.

## Pentecost Mass in Paddy's Wigwam

From Alan Hamilton, Liverpool

Paddy's Wigwam is as much theatre as cathedral, gritty, pointed and unclean as a scoured riposte. It was an ideal setting last night for the most theatrical and public of modern Pope's to celebrate Mass in the Roman Catholic heartland of England.

From its knoll in the city, the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King looks out to Merseyside to half a million Roman Catholics. More than 2,000 drawn from throughout the northern province of the church, encircled the Pope in the cathedral's worship-in-the-round to hear him deliver a homily on the topic of reconciliation.

The papal procession of cars had swept down from the vast red sandstone hump of the Anglican Cathedral higher on the hill, giving the Bishop of Rome only the most fleeting glance of the urban decay that provoked the riots of Toxteth. It gave him a theme of reconciliation an added poignancy in Liverpool.

The Pope took his seat at centre stage beneath the stained glass lantern of Sir Frederick Gibberd's concrete tent, where shafts of sun played in imitation on the pentecostal tongues of fire.

Liverpool's umbilical connexion with Ireland was well represented, with Cardinal Cormac O Flaherty, Primate of All Ireland, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Mgr Dermot Ryan, among the concelebrants of Mass. Among them too was Mgr. James Ireland, whose former parish was the Falkland Islands.

After the Mass the Pope was greeted by 2,000 of the city's young people. He was presented with a wood and metal sculpture, representing peace and reconciliation, made by six boys at a school in Kirby.

## Paisley demonstrators penned in side street

By Michael Horsnell and Richard Ford

About 300 Protestant demonstrators, led by the Rev Ian Paisley, waved bibles and sang the National Anthem as they unfurled Union Jacks when the Pope approached the Anglican Cathedral in Liverpool.

About fifty Protestant clergymen joined in the protest, which was penned into a side street by the police standing three deep to prevent demonstrators reaching the road on which the papal entourage was travelling.

When the papal vehicle drove by, the Pope waved and smiled at the demonstrators while, in a coach behind, Roman Catholic clergy also smiled and enthusiastically gave their blessings to the crowd.

The crowd cheered and waved papal emblems to greet the Pope as he arrived at the Anglican Cathedral. Police admitted that they had expected larger numbers outside but few hundred yards away, near Liverpool's Roman Catholic Cathedral, the streets and precincts were packed to watch the arrival of the Pope accompanied by Archbishop Derek Worlock and Cardinal Hume.

The police operation to ensure there was no trouble at Mr Paisley's demonstration had been carefully organized. Senior officers met him twice during the day to discuss his plans and there was obvious reluctance, on the ground of public safety, for him to be allowed near huge crowds.

Police made three arrests in Liverpool: during the afternoon for minor incidents of public disorder.

©The Rev Ian Paisley told a packed congregation of militant Protestants in Liverpool yesterday that a curse will fall on the Royal House after

He was greeted by the airport by Archbishop Derek Worlock, who had been part of the original delegation that invited him to Britain and who with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow, Mr Thomas Winning, had done so much to rescue the visit in recent weeks.

From 7am a crowd of between 175,000 and 200,000 people gathered at Liverpool Airport which had taken on the air of a saner and more decorous version of the great folk and rock-festivals of the 1960s.

At 1pm, as the crowd was led in the Pentecost Mass, commemorating the Church's birthday, 1,000 priest and nuns, their vestments, and habits flowing white, red, blue and black in the cooling breeze, took the 250,000 communion wafers prepared for the event out among the crowd and down the tiered ranks of wheelchairs, where barely aware of their surroundings, awaited for the Pope's arrival.

The Mass, the largest ever held in Liverpool, was "banned" for the day as the disabled as it proceeded.

The Pope left the airport 30 minutes late, even further behind schedule than when he arrived.

About 400 people were treated for sunburn, fainting, blisters and other minor injuries, but only 10, including two people with fractures, required hospital treatment.

We recall our own Roman Catholic experience of the Pope's visit to the city in 1979. The English high priest, the Rev. Fr. John Bede, who was driving into the city, was told by a police officer: "We are sorry, but we cannot let you go in. The Pope is not here."

At an emotional service in the Protestant Reform Church, Mr Paisley received a rapturous welcome from the congregation of 450. He said: "We can expect judgment on the Royal House. In history where there has been any blessing of the popes of Rome on kings and parliaments and people, there has always come a curse." Despite that, Mr Paisley said the Queen had snubbed the Pope, to whom he constantly referred as "And-Christ," by declining to eat with him when they met on Friday and by not replying to his plea for peace in the Falklands.

Twenty-three church leaders have taken out newspaper advertisements to explain why they will not welcome the Pope when he arrives in Cardiff on Wednesday (writes Tim Jones in Cardiff). Signed by 22 other members of the Evangelical movement in Wales, the text invites Roman Catholics who question the teaching of their church to contact them.

The leaders say they will take no part in any disturbances because they believe in freedom of worship.

More than 350,000 people are expected to attend the open-air mass in Cardiff and already 8,000 visitors from overseas have arrived in the city.

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$28, Bahrain \$20, Belgium \$18, Brazil \$15, Canada \$12, Denmark \$10, France \$8, Germany \$6, Greece \$4, Hong Kong \$3, India \$2, Ireland \$1, Italy \$1, Japan \$1, Korea \$1, Kuwait \$1, Lebanon \$1, Libya \$1, Luxembourg \$1, Malaysia \$1, Mexico \$1, Monaco \$1, Netherlands \$1, New Zealand \$1, Norway \$1, Oman \$1, Pakistan \$1, Panama \$1, Peru \$1, Portugal \$1, Qatar \$1, Saudi Arabia \$1, Singapore \$1, South Africa \$1, Spain \$1, Sweden \$1, Switzerland \$1, Taiwan \$1, Thailand \$1, Turkey \$1, United Arab Emirates \$1, United Kingdom \$1, USA \$1, Venezuela \$1, Yugoslavia \$1.



Canterbury

# Celebrations and symbolism

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

From the policeman to the candles, the television cameras to the empty cloisters, Canterbury Cathedral's "celebration of faith" was a parade of vivid symbols, some accidental, some created, all exceedingly telling.

While the service proceeded, plain clothes policemen some from his special armed bodyguard provided the staircases and passages of the ancient building a symbol of danger, and of protection.

They eyed the press, and the press eyed them, symbolizing the tension between public interest and security. Meanwhile the symbols of Christian hope and reconciliation were enacted in the ritual of the service, to the accompaniment of such symbols of the quality of the native culture as Walton's exultant *Te Deum*, echoing from the Gothic vaulted roof, symbol of the medieval ingenuity and devotion of the ancestors of the church and nation.

The choir broke into Latin for an anthem as the Pope arrived, symbolizing everything at once: and the two men, Pope and Archbishop, knelt to lead the congregation in the Our Father, complete with "... For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory ... and ending belonging to the Anglican tradition, saying "We are doing this our way".

The Archbishop and the Pope greet one another, the book in the service, he said, and one saw the host whispering to the guest, symbolizing all the fine courtesy of the occasion, to tell him what they did next. And out thundered the Old Hundredth, saying to the Pope, "This is how we worship, every Sunday, in our little grey churches by the village greens of England".

Side by side, the Pope smaller and slighter beside the larger figure of the Archbishop, they approached the high altar. For a second there was a negative symbol in the air — no papal Mass was to be sung there that day, though maybe one day there will be. Maybe, because of the next great symbol, the common reverence of the Canterbury Gospels, placed on the throne of St Augustine, time, given by Pope Gregory to the apostle of the English. Neither men sat in that

## Church leaders unite in putting their names to a new joint declaration

The following is the full text of the Common Declaration by Pope John Paul II and the Archbishop of Canterbury at Canterbury on Saturday.

1. In the Cathedral Church of Christ at Canterbury the Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury have met on the Eve of Pentecost to offer thanks to God for the progress that has been made in the work of reconciliation between our Communities. Together with leaders of other Christian Churches and communities we have listened to the Word of God together we have recalled our one baptism and renewed the promises then made; together we have acknowledged the witness given by those whose faith has led them to surrender the precious gift of life itself in the service of others, both in the past and in modern times.

2. The bond of our common baptism into Christ led our predecessors to inaugurate a serious dialogue between our churches, a dialogue founded on the Gospels and the ancient common traditions, a dialogue which has as its goal the unity for which Christ prayed to his Father "so that the world may know that thou hast sent me and hast loved them even as thou hast loved me" (John XVII, 23). In 1966 our predecessors Pope Paul VI and Archbishop Michael Ramsey made a common declaration announcing their intention to inaugurate a serious dialogue between the Roman Catholic Church and the Anglican Communion which would "include not only theological matters such as Scripture, tradition and liturgy, but also matters of practical difficulty felt on either side" (Common Declaration paragraph 6). After this dialogue had already produced three statements on Eucharist, ministry and ordination and authority in the Church, Pope Paul VI and Archbishop Donald Coggan, in their Common Declaration in 1977, took the occasion to encourage the completion of the



The Pope and Dr Runcie signing side-by-side in the sunshine outside Canterbury Cathedral on Saturday.

dialogue on these three important questions so that the commission's conclusions might be evaluated by the respective authorities through procedures appropriate to each communion. The Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission has now completed the task assigned to it with the publication of its final report and, as our two communities proceed with the necessary evaluation, we join in thanking the members of the commission for their dedication,

scholarship and integrity in a long and demanding task undertaken for love of Christ and the unity of his Church.

3. The completion of this commission's work bids us look to the next stage of our common pilgrimage in faith and hope towards the unity for which we long. We are agreed that it is now time to set up a new international Commission. Its task will be to continue the work already begun; to examine, especially in the light

of our respective judgments on the final report, the outstanding doctrinal differences which still separate us, with a view towards their eventual resolution; to study all that hinders the mutual recognition of the ministries of our communities; and to recommend what practical steps will be necessary when, on the basis of our unity in faith, we are able to proceed to the restoration of full communion. We are well aware that this new commission's task will not be easy, but we are

encouraged by our reliance on the grace of God and by all that we have seen of the power of that grace in the ecumenical movement of our time.

4. While this necessary work of theological clarification continues it must be accompanied by the zealous work and fervent prayer of Roman Catholics and Anglicans throughout the world as they seek to grow in mutual understanding, fraternal love and common witness to the Gospel. Once more, then, we call on the

bishops, clergy and faithful people of both our communions in every country, diocese and parish in which our faithful live side by side. We urge them all to pray for this work and to adopt every possible means of furthering it through their collaboration in deepening their allegiance to Christ and in witnessing to him before the world. Only by such collaboration and prayer can the memory of past enmities be healed and our historical antagonisms overcome.

5. Our aim is not limited to the union of our two communities alone, to the exclusion of other Christians, but rather extends to the visible unity of all his people. Both in our present dialogue and in those engaged in by other Christians among themselves and with us, we recognize in the agreements we are able to reach, as well as in the difficulties which we encounter, a renewed challenge to abandon ourselves completely to the truth of the Gospel. Hence we are happy to make this declaration today in the welcome presence of so many fellow Christians whose churches and communities are already partners with us in prayer and work for the unity of all.

6. With them we wish to serve the cause of peace, of human freedom and human dignity so that God may indeed be glorified in all his creatures. With them we greet in the name of God all men of good will, both those who believe in him and those who are still searching for him.

7. This holy place reminds us of the vision of Pope Gregory I, the apostle to England, full of zeal for the preaching of the Gospel and the shepherding of the flock. On this eve of Pentecost, we turn to ask the Father to give us another Advocate to be with us for ever, the Spirit of truth (cf. John XIV, 16), to lead us to the full unity to which he calls us. Confident in the power of this same Holy Spirit, we commit ourselves anew to the task of working for the unity with firm faith, renewed hope and ever deeper love.

## Churches' pledges of reconciliation

The following are extracts from the Archbishop of Canterbury's address in Canterbury Cathedral on Saturday.

Millions are hungry and the sacred gift of life is counted cheap while the nations of the world use some of their best resources and much of their precious store of human ingenuity in refining weapons of death.

But Christians do not accept hunger, disease and war as inevitable. The present moment is not empty of hope, but waits to be transformed by the power which comes from a lively vision of the future.

Remembering our beginnings: celebrating our hope for the future: freeing ourselves from cynicism and despair in order to act in the present: it is this style of Christian living which gives shape to this service.

We recall one of the first missionary endeavours of the Roman Church, in its efforts to recapture for a Europe overwhelmed by the barbarians. In the year 597, in the words of the English historian, the Venerable Bede, your Holiness's great predecessor "Gregory, prompted by divine inspiration, sent a servant of God named Augustine and several more God-fearing monks with him to preach the word of God to the English race".

But our unity is not in the past only, but also in the future. We have a common vision, which also breaks up the last prejudices and easy assumptions of the present. Our Chapel here of the Martyrs of the 16th century is the focus for our celebration of a common vision. We believe even in a world like ours which exalts and applauds self-interest and derides self-sacrifice, that "the blood of the martyrs will create the holy places" of the earth.

Our own century has seen the creation of ruthless tyrannies by the use of violence and of cynical disregard of truth. We believe that such empires, founded on force and lies, destroy themselves. The kingdom spoken of by our Lord Jesus Christ is built by self-sacrificing love which can even turn places of horror and suffering into signs of hope.

If we remember that beginning in Jesus Christ our Lord, if we can face the Father and be lifted by his way if we can lift our eyes beyond the historic questions which have tragically disfigured Christ's Church and wasted so much Christian energy, then we shall indeed enter into a faith worthy of celebration, because it is able to remake the world, thanks be to God.

The following are extracts from the Pope's address:

My dear brothers and sisters of the Anglican Communion: "whom I love and long for" (Phil iv, 1), how happy I am to be able to speak directly to you today in this great cathedral. The building itself is an eloquent witness both to our long years of common inheritance and to the sad years of division that followed. Beneath this roof St Thomas Becket suffered martyrdom. Here too we recall Augustine and Dunstan

And so to Becker's steps, where the two churchmen knelt in silence, 817 years after that deed that still echoes round the world and the church. The Reformation seemed to have vanished at that moment, and here was a Pope paying tribute to the archetypal English martyr. One wished Chaucer to know of this, and Shakespeare, and T. S. Eliot, whose prayer on martyrdom had been said a moment before.

Then they took candles in procession to the very end of the cathedral, out of sight, to honour six Christian martyrs by name, and all martyrs in general. The Pope was asked to place his candle in the name of Maximilian Kolbe, the Polish hero, and the Archbishop in that of the assassinated San Salvador archbishop, the modern Becket shot down the day before Dr Runcie's own enthronement.

Encouraged by the witness of so many who have professed their faith in Jesus Christ through the centuries — often at the cost of their own lives — a sacrifice which even today is asked of not a few, as the new chapel we shall visit reminds us, I appeal to you in this holy place, all my fellow Christians, and especially the members of the Church of England and the members of the Anglican Communion throughout the world, to accept the commitment to which Archbishop Runcie and I pledge ourselves anew before you today. This commitment is that of praying and working for reconciliation and ecclesial unity according to the mind and heart of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

On this visit of a Pope to Canterbury, I come to you in love — the love of Peter to whom the Lord said, "I have prayed for you that your faith may not fail; and when you have turned again, strengthen your brethren" (Luke xxii, 32). I come to you also in the name of Gregory, who sent St Augustine to this place to give the Lord's flock a shepherd's care (cf. I Peter v, 2). Just as every minister of the Gospel must do, so today I echo the words of the Master: "I am among you as one who serves" (Luke x, 27). With me I bring you, beloved brothers and sisters of the Anglican Communion, the hopes and desires, the prayer and good will of all who are united with the Church of Rome, which from earliest times was "conspicua in love" (Ignatius, Ad Rom. Proem).

On the eve of his Passion, Jesus told his disciples: "If you love me, you will keep my commandments" (John xiv, 15). We have felt compelled to come together here today in obedience to the first commandment: the commandment of love. We wish to embrace it in its entirety, to live it completely and to experience the power of this commandment in conformity with the words of the Master: "I will pray the Father, and he will send you another counsellor, to be with you for ever, even the Spirit of truth, whom the world desires, the prayer and good will of all who are united with the Church of Rome, which from earliest times was 'conspicua in love' (Ignatius, Ad Rom. Proem).

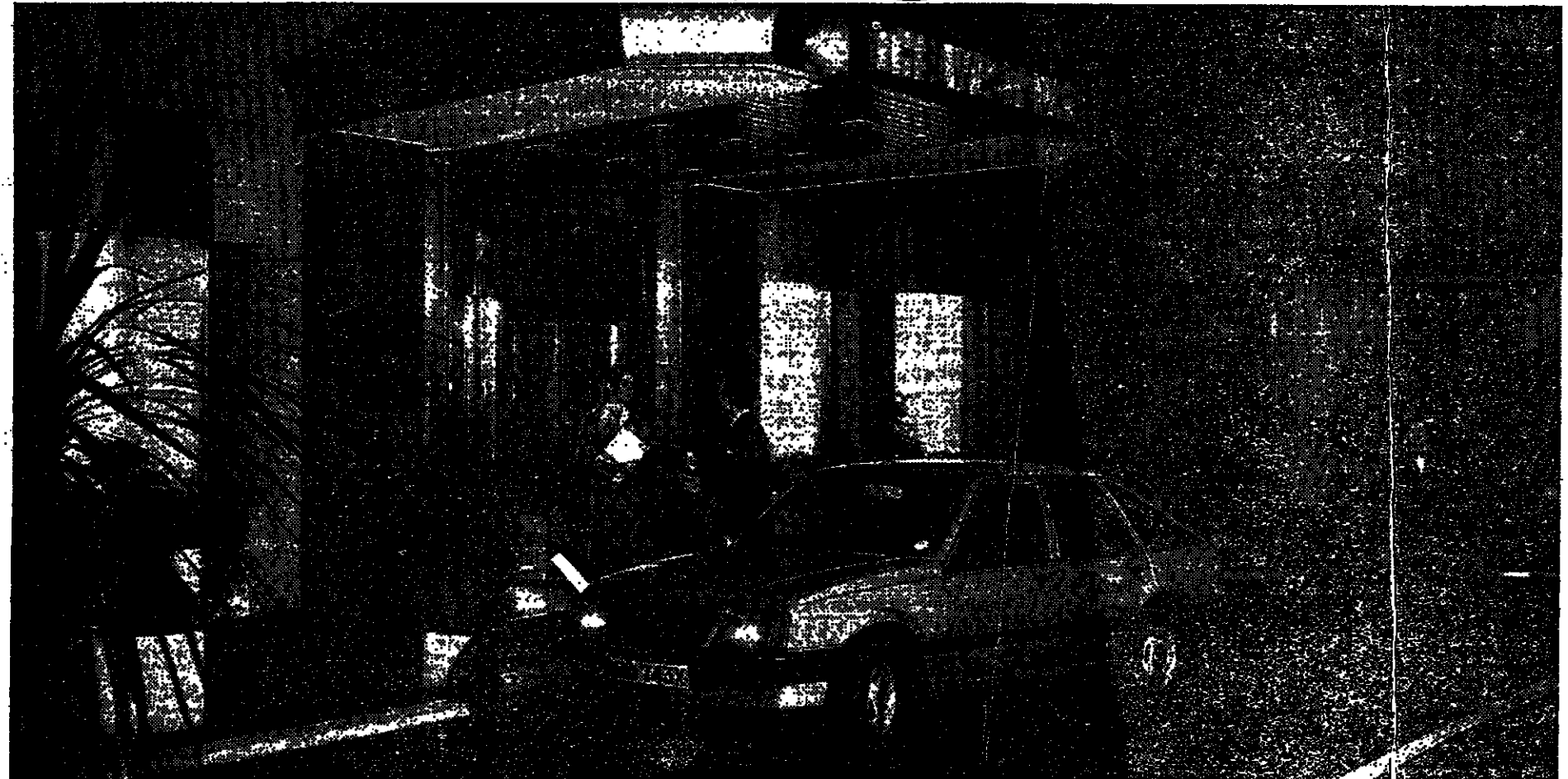
Love grows by means of truth, and truth draws near to men by means of love. Mindful of this, I lift up to the Lord this prayer: O Christ, may all that is in me of today's encounter be born of the Spirit of truth and be made fruitful through love.

Behold before us: the past and the future.

Behold before us: the desires of so many hearts.

You, who are the Lord of history and the Lord of human hearts, be with us, O Christ Jesus, eternal Son of God, be with us. Amen.

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# TUC steps up its pressure for NHS arbitration

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

Trades Union Congress leaders are stepping up the propaganda pressure on Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, to allow the National Health Service dispute to go to arbitration.

Against a background of more strike plans, the TUC says in a letter to chairmen of all health authorities and MPs: "The strength of feeling among NHS staff is now very considerable and widespread. The Government may forfeit the good will and undermine the dedication of NHS staff towards their service and their patients."

Mr Peter Jacques, secretary to the TUC health services committee, which has called two more 24-hour stoppages in the hospitals on June 4 and 8, argues: "It would be most helpful if you would write to the Secretary of State urging him to agree to the use of the good offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service in order to seek a possible means of resolving the dispute."

There are signs that the TUC may be pushing at an open door. Chairmen of the Northern and North-Western regional authorities last week urged Mr Fowler to take a more flexible line on the dispute. The health unions have indicated that their industrial action might be called off if the NHS workers' case could be put to independent arbitration.

The TUC letter says that despite being strongly pressed by the unions, the

Government has refused to cooperate in referring the dispute to ACAS. "Neither have they been prepared to allow their case to be judged by independent arbitration (granted to civil servants and teachers)."

NHS staff are "acutely concerned" at the effect that industrial action can have on patient care, and all the unions taking action are abiding by the TUC code of conduct to ensure the maintenance of accident and emergency services, Mr Jacques insists.

"It would be far more preferable if industrial action could be avoided altogether by the Government belatedly recognising the justice of the NHS staff case and using the available procedures to facilitate speedy settlement."

Health union leaders hope that by bringing home to health authorities the facts of low pay in the NHS Mr Fowler will come under greater pressure to permit more generous settlement through third party intervention. But the minister reminded health authorities last week of provisions for the greater use of volunteer helpers (and even troops) during industrial disputes, and appears to be digging in for a long battle.

The propaganda war is certain to hot up during the stoppages and ahead of the TUC health services committee meeting on June 9, when a proposal from the National Union of Public Employees for an all-out strike will be discussed.

## Growing crisis in key state industries

By Our Labour Editor

The Government faces a growing industrial relations crisis in two key nationalised industries, coal and rail, this week, as the short-lived threat of disruptive action in the power stations disappears.

About 3,000 Kent miners are stopping work for the day on Wednesday to hold a mass meeting at which plans for a total walk out in the coalfield from June 19 are almost certain to be approved. Support from other areas of the mining industry will be sought before that date by flying pickets.

On the railways, British Rail management appears to be backing away from its decision to shut down engineering works in Durham and Greater Manchester, with the loss of 5,000 jobs, to avert a threat of unspecified disruption from June 7 made by leaders of the National Union of Railwaymen.

But train services could be thrown into confusion by a separate dispute with the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which has rejected British Rail proposals to introduce flexible rostering for footplatemen at more than 300 depots and has threatened to strike if the union member is suspended as a result.

British Rail has offered a five-month wage freeze, followed by 5 per cent increases to 167,000 rail employees, and all three unions are expected

to reject this proposal formally during the week.

The only note of optimism in the "heavy end" of the public sector is provided by the decision of union leaders representing 90,000 manual workers in the electricity supply industry to call off limited strikes due to begin at midnight last night.

The four power supply unions have accepted an improved pay offer. The Electricity Council and the unions are expected to sign an agreement on wage rises of about 9 per cent on Thursday, and the employers will thereafter come under pressure from the white-collar power engineers for a restoration of differentials in talks on June 15.

The employers have said that the cost of improving their offer must be met by improved productivity.

In the coal industry the developing dispute over the future of the Snowdown pit, in Kent, is beginning to look like a run of the 1981 crisis which forced the Cabinet to back down over accelerated colliery closure plans.

The Kent pitmen will be out initially for one day, but they are asking the NUM executive to approve a total stoppage for three weeks. The dispute is over the closure for two years of Snowdown colliery so that the National Coal Board can spend £3.2m driving 300 feet farther down to new reserves.

## New widows will lose £14.90 a week, MP says

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Women becoming widows now will be £14.90 a week worse off because of government cuts in social security, Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour spokesman on social security, said in London yesterday.

That was the average amount they would have received in earnings-related supplement to their basic widow's allowances before the Government abolished the supplement last January. It was one of the cuts that people affected would want restored, Mr Rooker told 200 people attending a two-day conference on social policy organized by the left-wing Labour Coordination Committee.

But Mr Rooker emphasized that the Labour Party had not decided whether the supplement would be restored, and he agreed with the conference statement that a piecemeal return to the situation before 1979 was not good enough.

Urgent action was needed

on child benefit, the long-term unemployed and on the formula for increasing social security benefits. It was essential to replace the retail price index, used as a yardstick to increase benefits, with a more realistic index for people on low incomes, he said.

But in the long term national insurance, which was the most regressive part of the personal taxation system, must be changed, and the interlocking nature of personal taxation and benefits needed sorting out.

Part of those changes, Mr Rooker said, would be abolition of the discriminatory married man's allowance, on which policy committees were agreed, although it was not decided whether the saved revenue would go.

The conference was designed to produce an alternative social policy to complement the alternative economic strategy that already forms part of the Labour Party's programme.

## Threat to probation men

By Michael Horsnell

The dispute between left and right-wingers in the probation service has intensified after the announcement of a move by the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) to expel 41 of the service's senior officers.

These members were among a group of chief and deputy chief probation officers who, in protest at left-wing Napo policies, formed the National Association of

Senior Probation Officers (Naspo) but retained membership of Napo.

They have received a letter from Mr William Beaumont, chairman of Napo, informing them of a national executive committee meeting next month, when their expulsion will be considered on the grounds that they may be guilty of conduct which has seriously prejudiced the interests of Napo.



Visitors queuing for tickets yesterday at the Tower of London, the leading tourist attraction.

## 12-mile queues of Bank holiday traffic

The heaviest traffic for years was reported on roads to coastal resorts and holiday attractions yesterday, the second day of the spring Bank holiday. Resorts around the country were reported by the Automobile Association to be "bursting at the seams".

A two-mile queue jammed the approach to Hayling Island, in Hampshire, and there was heavy traffic in the New Forest. In East Anglia traffic was at a standstill on the A11 in Suffolk because of the air show at Mildenhall, and parking was difficult in some east coast resorts.

Thousands of cars were heading for Blackpool and the Lake District; all roads to Welsh resorts were also carrying heavy traffic, and the West Country too was busy.

Bournemouth, Weymouth and Swanage were packed and at one stage a 12-mile queue of traffic waited to get into Swanage and the neighbouring Studland. Police put up signs advising people to try elsewhere.

More than 5,000 youths on motor scooters poured into Great Yarmouth for a national scooter rally. Sunshine helped to keep the event good natured and by mid-afternoon police reported that only six people had been arrested charged with public order offences.

In the morning five youths appeared at a specially convened court. Three were fined a total of £260 for minor offences, and two were remanded on bail on assault charges.

More people will be taking advantage of day trips and long

weekends this summer and forgoing the traditional family holiday in an hotel or camping site (Felicity Jones writes).

Holiday bookings both abroad and at home have fallen, according to a survey by the English Tourist Board, and the number of those not intending to take a summer holiday has risen from 29 per cent last year to 35 per cent.

The tourist board put the marked reluctance to take a long break down to the recession and financial uncertainty at a time of high unemployment and falling real incomes.

Regional figures showed that it is in the North and the Midlands industrial areas that holiday plans have been most severely curtailed, in contrast to the more affluent south of England and London.

## First round in nuclear power fight

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The opening round in a battle to decide the future of nuclear energy in Britain begins tomorrow with the opening of a three-day meeting to decide the form of the public inquiry into plans for a £1,200m Sizewell B atomic power station.

It would be the first in Britain based on the controversial, American-designed pressurized water reactor (PWR).

The full inquiry, next January, is expected to last six months but the meeting this week at The Maltings concert hall, in Snape, Suffolk, is more than a dress rehearsal.

The proposers and objectors to the scheme will be making submissions on which Sir Frank Layfield, QC, the inspector, will decide at the beginning of the inquiry.

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Moreover, it is expected to be the most expensive examination so far, irrespective of whether they win or lose, the Central Electricity Generating Board will have spent £100m preparing the way for permission to build PWR at Sizewell. In no circumstances could the expected 4,000 objectors match those resources, which for the generating board means just a few pence on each consumer's electricity bill.

Therefore the first aim this week for objectors is to make the choice of Sizewell, in Kent, beginning to look like a run of the 1981 crisis which forced the Cabinet to back down over accelerated colliery closure plans.

The Kent pitmen will be out initially for one day, but they are asking the NUM executive to approve a total stoppage for three weeks. The dispute is over the closure for two years of Snowdown colliery so that the National Coal Board can spend £3.2m driving 300 feet farther down to new reserves.

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## Hunt supporters to lobby co-op meeting

From Derek Harris, Brighton

A mass lobby against a ban on fox hunting, instituted by the Co-operative Wholesale Society (CWS), is scheduled in Brighton today as the congress goes into its first session.

The 600 delegates attending this annual parliament of the Co-operative movement, will be greeted by leaflets, placards and a group of fox-hunting supporters, including field sportsmen and farmers, a spokesman for the British Field Sports Society (BFSS) said yesterday.

A petition criticizing the CWS ban, due to start tomorrow, is also expected to be handed in. The BFSS said yesterday that they hoped the ban would be considered.

Opponents of the ban intend to have a small pack of foxhounds at the meeting to emphasize one of the possible effects of a whole-sale hunting ban; large numbers of hounds would have to be shot because there was no longer a job for them to do, they claim.

Delegates to the congress will be invited to a fringe meeting tonight at the Brighton Conference Centre, where speakers are expected to include Mr Jimmy Edwards, the comedian, who is Master of Hounds.

Some managers of CWS farms who are said to disagree with the ban may also be present. A BFSS spokesman added: "One suggestion that has been made is that it should have been left to the discretion of CWS managers to decide whether continuation of hunting was necessary as the least expensive way of keeping the fox population in check."

The CWS, Britain's biggest farmer, is banning fox hunting on 38,000 acres of its land. Hunts in the East Midlands and the South West are most affected. The Fens Hunt, in Leicestershire, expects to lose a day's hunting every week. At risk

are the High Street on retail societies was a factor behind the plan. Another was the progress made in securing mergers, of which there had been nearly twenty in the past year, Mr Perrow said. Others in the pipeline could reduce the number of societies to 150 within the next three months.

## Video distributors seek classification system

Video films that would be banned by censor if offered to cinemas are being released for home viewing, the British Videogram Association said yesterday. They want to introduce safeguards to protect the public from inadvertently buying or renting videograms which might be grossly offensive to some adults or seriously disturbing to children.

They are holding talks with the British Board of Film Censors to try to introduce without delay a classification system. A working party headed by Lady Plowden, former chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, has been set up by the board.

The association is hoping to introduce the system by the end of this year, and plans to ask producers and directors of videograms to submit all releases to a panel of film examiners for classification.

The system could also help to stop the distribution of offensive or potentially harmful material by a request from the association to all its members not to handle such material.

"It will be for the police to consider whether such material is likely to contravene legislation such as the Obscene Publications Act", Mr Norman Abbott, the association's chief executive, said.

## Butter claim 'unfair' to margarine

Advertisements by the Butter Information Council last October constituted an unfair attack on margarine, according to BFSS. About 3,500 jobs are also directly involved in hunting, apart from the ancillary ones in trades such as the farriers, feed merchants and riding kit makers.

Meanwhile, meetings were held yesterday to settle the final conference agenda, but there was no indication that the hunting ban would be raised. The issue is being regarded as one to be dealt with by the CWS rather than the movement as a whole.

A strong appeal for the fragmented Co-operatives retail movement to move into a period of swift rationalization was made yesterday.

The shadow of increasing financial problems hangs over the congress, with more retail societies than has been known for years suffering trading losses.

A number of leading societies, as well as smaller ones, have reported continued losses, some of them worse than in 1980. The Co-op, on its retailing side, appears to have lost a further share in both the food and non-food market sectors.

Against that gloomy background, Mr Howard Perrow, vice-president of the congress and chairman of the Co-operative Union's central executive, said yesterday that a plan to go before the congress for reducing the number of retail societies of 25 within two years was an essential step.

Increased economic pressure in the High Street on retail societies was a factor behind the plan. Another was the progress made in securing mergers, of which there had been nearly twenty in the past year, Mr Perrow said. Others in the pipeline could reduce the number of societies to 150 within the next three months.

## Battery egg plea

An attempt to persuade people not to eat eggs produced in battery cages is to be made next month by Compassion in World Farming, an animal welfare group, who claim that 30 per cent of eggs are battery produced.

## Test tube win

Test tube cattle won the Charolais championship and reserve award at the Montgomery county show at Welshpool on Saturday. It is believed to be the first double show award to cattle bred by embryo transplant in the United Kingdom.

## Murder hunt

Detectives yesterday were hunting for the killer of Josephine Gross-Niklaus, aged 15, whose badly beaten body was found on waste land on Saturday at Congleton, Cheshire, where a carnival is taking place.

## Bus strike vote

Busmen in West Yorkshire have voted to strike if their 15 per cent pay claim is not met. Results of the secret ballot, announced yesterday, show they have rejected 6.6 per cent.

## Correction

Development of the SEA Clam wave energy device, described in Energy alternatives, part 5, on May 22, is attributable to Lancaster Polytechnic, Coventry, not Manchester Polytechnic.

# Kirkpatrick and Haig clash in bias dispute

From Michael Miller, New York, May 30

Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, has called for the resignation of Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, the United States representative at the United Nations, after a heated 45-minute telephone conversation between the two over the crisis in the Falkland Islands, it was reported today.

According to the magazine *Newsweek*, Mr Haig feels Mrs Kirkpatrick is leaning too far towards Argentina in the dispute while Mrs Kirkpatrick feels Mr Haig is blindly pro-British.

An aide close to Mr Haig is quoted as saying that he thinks Mrs Kirkpatrick is "mentally and emotionally incapable of thinking clearly on this issue because of her close link with the latins".

For her part, Mrs Kirkpatrick has made it known she considers Mr Haig's position to be so slanted towards Britain that he is unable to appreciate the importance of United States interests in Latin American affairs.

She is quoted as saying that the Secretary of State and his aides are "totally insensitive to Latin cultures". She has also poured scorn on Mr Haig's support of Britain, describing it as "boy's club vision of gang loyalty".

"Why not just disband the State Department and have the British Foreign Office make our policy," she is quoted as saying.

Despite her pro-Latin stance, Mr Haig claims that it is Mrs Kirkpatrick, and not he, who is guilty of worsening Washington's deteriorating relationship with Latin America.

So far President Ronald Reagan has not taken sides on the Haig-Kirkpatrick conflict. A White House aide said the Reagan Administration was frustrated by the fighting between the foreign policy aides, but could not take any action. "All we can do is stand on the sidelines and hold the jackets," the unidentified aide is quoted as saying.

A State Department spokesman refused to comment on the article, as did an aide in Mrs Kirkpatrick's office at the United Nations.

Washington: The decision by the Organization of American States (OAS) to vote by 17 to none with four abstentions for a resolution condemning Britain's attack on the Falkland Islands and urging the United States to halt its aid to Britain has undermined the damage which the Falklands crisis has

caused to United States' relations with Latin America (Nicholas Ashford writes). Although United States officials have taken some comfort from the fact that the tone of the resolution, approved early yesterday morning, was slightly more moderate than the original Argentine draft, they regard the vote as a significant setback for the United States in the Western hemisphere.

During the two-day emergency session of the OAS, the United States was subjected to the strongest, most emotional attacks heard in this forum. On the conciliatory speech by Mr Haig and heavy lobbying by American officials prevented delegates from approving a tougher resolution.

The resolution stopped short of calling for mandatory collective sanctions against Britain, and instead called on OAS members to offer whatever aid to Argentina they found appropriate.

The ministers resolved to "condemn most vigorously the unjustified and disproportionate armed attack perpetrated by the United Kingdom".

They also ordered the United States to "order the 'immediate lifting of the coercive measures' applied against Argentina and called on the United States to respect the principles of inter-American continental solidarity under the 1947 Rio Treaty.

The four countries which abstained were the United States, Chile, Colombia, and Trinidad and Tobago, which maintained that the resolution was one-sided. The same four countries abstained when the OAS passed a resolution supporting Argentina a month ago.

After the vote, Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, said the Falklands conflict could be resolved peacefully if the United States would stop supplying Britain with destructive weapons.

Mr William Middendorf, the United States representative at the OAS, expressed satisfaction that the resolution had been somewhat toned down, noting it avoided language which would seek "to force observation of its part".

He added that the United States would lift sanctions against Argentina once the United Nations Security Council Resolution 502, which calls for the withdrawal of Argentine troops and a negotiated settlement, had been implemented.

## Israel refuses to reveal contracts with junta

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, May 30

The Israeli Foreign Ministry today refused to disclose what, if any, Israeli arms contracts it had with the Peruvian military junta, which was still being fulfilled after the Government's decision, at the start of the Falklands crisis, to honour existing commitments to the junta.

The refusal came amid growing anger in the Israeli Government about allegations in the press in various countries that Israel is supplying substantial quantities of weapons to Argentina, sending them by aircraft which are trans-shipping the cargoes.

More than a month ago, the Israeli assured Britain no new military contracts would be entered into with Argentina so long as the Falklands crisis continued. Although the British Embassy accepted the assurance, there was annoyance that Israel refused to impose a total arms freeze, and ignorance about details of the outstanding contracts.

Since that pledge, confusion has been caused by Israel's reluctance to publicize any details of outstanding military deals with Buenos Aires. Government spokesmen have been instructed not to confirm that such contracts are still outstanding, though it is widely believed by Western military experts that they are.

In diplomatic circles, there have recently been suggestions that Israel's fulfilment of substantial contracts may be one reason for the spate of reports about alleged arms shipments from Tel Aviv to Argentina through third countries, allegations consistently denied by the Israelis.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that it was too early to comment in detail on the latest claims, in



Mr Haig: "Insensitive to Latin cultures". Mrs Kirkpatrick: "Links are too close".

## Arms deal controversy

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Patrick and  
Craig clash  
in dispute

## The retaking of Goose Green

# Cheer of liberation in the early afternoon

The following pooled dispatches from correspondents with the "radio force" were received in London yesterday:

Robert Fox, BBC Correspondent with the 2nd Battalion, Parachute Regiment, described the recapture of Goose Green:

At one end of the Goose Green settlement a Union Jack now flies high above a school, and at the other end the flag of the Second Battalion of the Parachute Regiment.

After a whole day's bitter fighting and a morning's delicate surrender negotiations, the cheer of liberation came in the early afternoon.

Women handed round cups of tea in Royal Wedding mugs, children carried tins of sweets and biscuits to the young paras, their faces still camouflaged and their eyes bleary with exhaustion.

For nearly a month 114 people had been shut up by the Argentines in a community hall. Their houses had been raided with furniture smashed and excrement left on the floor. The store had been looted, the Argentine troops were underfed and one house used by pilots it seemed the officers were hoarding tinned food.

The Argentines committed acts of petty meanness; smashing and stealing radios and shooting up a shepherd from a helicopter. The tinned sheep. Now the prisoners are being made to clear up the mess they made in the settlement.

The surrender came after a 14-hour battle the previous day. It began before dawn, a full battalion assault on the enemy twice as numerous

as expected, almost 1,500 in all and very well dug in. The Argentine Navy gunfire and shells lit the sky as the paras moved forward.

But in the daylight they were on their own, covered by guns and mortars. The enemy were falling back slowly through prepared positions.

At each post their own mortars had been ranged perfectly. Time and again we were pinned down by mortars and fire from anti-aircraft guns. I was with the battalion headquarters and, if we were within 30 feet of death from shrapnel once, we were there 40 times.

Around mid-morning we were pinned down in a field in the land by mortar fire: when the first prisoners and casualties appeared in the Argentine ranks, a pathetic sight; looking for their own dead and preparing them for burial.

This was interrupted by an air attack from Pucard aircraft. As they swung across the sky, every fireman available opened up but to no effect and the two planes shot down a Scout helicopter just beyond the ridge.

In mid-afternoon we were again pinned down by mortar fire among some gorse bushes. We were told that the C.O. Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Jones, always known as "H", had been shot by machine-guns as he led a platoon attack against the Argentine positions which had held up the battalion for over half an hour.

A generous, extrovert man, he died in the manner in which he had led his battalion in peace and war. Before the operation he continued, he was worried about achieving 100 per cent

success with such a complex plan of attack.

"The victory is entirely his," said the second in command, Major Chris Keeble. "He was the best, the very best," said Staff Sergeant Phil Collins. In the evening they brought his body down from the hillside, a soldier walking in front, the silhouette of this silent ceremony the most indelible image of the day.

The architect of the surrender was acting CO, Major Keeble. At midday we walked the Goose Green airfield. Colleague David Norris of the Daily Mail and I were asked to be civilian witnesses.

Within two hours the senior officer, Air Vice Commodore Wilson Doser Pedrosa, had agreed to surrender. He paraded his sirmen and gave a political speech and after singing the national anthem, they threw their guns and helmets to the ground with obvious relief.

When the 800 soldiers paraded, there were whoops of joy from one group as they threw their weapons down. They were glad to be going home, they said. Senior British officers watching were amazed at the number, nearly three times the strength of the ground forces they had been led to expect.

There are two lessons for the future. First is the tenacity with which the British officers watched prepared defensive positions. Second, there are rivalries between their services and between conscripts, officers and NCOs.

But the liberation of Goose Green is due above all to the courage of the 2nd Battalion, the Parachute Regiment.

## Lucky landing for shot-down pilot

Max Hastings, of *The Standard*, London, describes the final only air action of the war.

Squadron Leader Iveson, a chumpy, generously-moustached Yorkshireman with a wife and two children of eight and ten, led the ground a few miles west of Goose Green. Spotting what he believed was a soldier on the horizon, he ran rapidly in the opposite direction until he came to a building which he identified from the map as Paragon House, normally the home of a British family.

"The next day I started to walk north towards the beachhead," he said, "but I ran into a storm and realized I wasn't going to make it. So I turned back. That night I heard shouting, and the next day I decided I'd better wait to do anything until I could be sure we had won. When the shooting had stopped, I was pretty confident that it meant the paras had done it and we were back in Goose Green, so I switched off my beacon."

This morning he at last saw a helicopter overhead and peered cautiously from behind cover to ensure that it was British before firing his identification flare. Within an hour he was back at British headquarters in the beachhead, none the worse for wear but with some face cuts and bruises and a boot torn open during his ejection.

"All I want to do now is to get back to the Hermes," said Squadron Leader Iveson.

There was an enormous thump and bang, the aircraft lifted in the air and the controls started to go soft. I could see fire in my mirror, and the nose had started to drop. I managed to pick it up, but then the controls went completely and I ejected at about 400 knots.

"I must have been unconscious for a few seconds because I come to find myself dropping straight on the final only air action I managed to steer away from it and hit the ground in more or less the correct position."

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## Happiness is a dry poncho

Charles Laurence, of *The Sunday Telegraph*, describes life at the bridgehead. Since that first day on land, more than a week ago, I have lived with the commandos on the open hillside. It is a hard life where regular attacks by Argentine aircraft in the night watches and patrols while trying to live in the open in the wet and cold, on ration packs and water bottles.

My face has been covered in "cam cream" since we landed, my hands are ingrained in mud. I am saving my clean shirt, like the men around me, for next week and we shave occasionally between air raids.

Dressed from top to toe in commando battle fatigues, mercifully as a reporter.

There have been cases of exposure and trench foot, but they have been few and far between. These are hard men, trained to live in the Arctic, and they are ready to stay here for months if necessary, without even thinking of putting up tents which might be seen by the enemy.

I have now learnt the arts of setting up bivouac from a poncho, after dark, and then crawling below its two feet, whilst removing boots, jacket and over-trousers (nothing else) and climbing into the sleeping bag without getting wet. Like Houdini gone pot-holing.

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## The commander who died



Lieutenant-Colonel 'H' Jones with his wife and two sons at Buckingham Palace after receiving the insignia of the OBE last year.

# Colonel 'H' led his men from the front

By Craig Seton

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Jones, known simply as "H", to the men he commanded in the Second Battalion of the Parachute Regiment, died leading a platoon against Argentine machine-gun nests holding up recapture of Goose Green.

Precise details of how he met his death "leading from the front" were still not available yesterday, but Robert Fox, a BBC reporter with the troops who encountered fierce resistance at Goose Green, described how his body was brought back.

"In the evening they brought his body down from the hillside, a soldier walking in front, weapon pointed to the ground, the silhouette of this silent ceremony the most indelible image of the day."

"His dispatch from the front went on: 'Before the operation he confided to me that while he was eager to get on with the attack he was worried about achieving 100 per cent success with such a complex plan of attack.'"

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, 42, who was married with two children, had his family home in Kingswear, Devon. Mrs Thatcher said she deeply regretted the loss "of this truly valiant and courageous officer who was loved by his men."

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was commissioned into the Devon and Dorset Regiment in 1960. He had seen action in Aden, Cyprus, Borneo and Northern Ireland, where 16 of his battalion died in one day in an IRA bomb ambush at Warrenpoint.

He gained his parachute wings in 1965 and attended Camberley Staff College in 1973. He was an instructor at the School of Infantry from 1977 to 1979 and then became a staff officer at the UK Land Forces headquarters at Wilton, near Salisbury, Wiltshire.

In 1979 he transferred back to the Parachute Regiment and became Commander of the Second Battalion in April last year.

He was educated at Eton, attended Sandhurst and was awarded the MBE in 1977 and the OBE in 1981.

Mrs Sara Jones choked back tears yesterday and talked about her husband (Our Guildford Correspondent writes).

Sitting in the garden of her home with her two schoolboys, David, aged 16, and Rupert, aged 12, beside her, she said: "He died as he lived - a soldier. He wouldn't have wanted it any other way."

"I know that, as long as we win in the end, it will have been worthwhile. That is the way he would have felt. But it is so hard to say."

"I just wish he could walk in through the door. He was a wonderful husband and partner and so devoted to the boys."

"We were so proud when we learnt how the Second Battalion had taken Goose Green, and the boys who were home on half-term were delighted to see their father hailed as a hero in the morning papers. They worshipped him."

"A few hours later I came home from shopping to find the regimental colonel and his wife in the house and I knew at once the news was bad."

"I just said: 'it's bad news, isn't it? He is dead'. The colonel said: 'Yes' and we all broke into tears. Then I went into the garden to tell the boys. Rupert

burst into tears, but David seemed to take it very well."

Mrs Jones had known her husband since she was a 16-year-old schoolgirl and he was a young officer in the Devon and Dorsets at Sandhurst. They married 18 years ago. Mrs Jones said: "He was a marvellous husband and father. A man with very black and white views. He always knew what was right and wrong and did what was right."

"He lived and breathed the Army. It was his life. He read books about battles and played lots and lots of war games at home."

"When we first met, he used to do a lot of motor racing. He was a particularly good father and spent all his spare time with the boys. Children loved him because he talked to them as equals."

● Tributes to Lieutenant-Colonel Jones came from fellow-soldiers, family and friends.

He was credited, by his second-in-command, with being the architect of the British victory at Goose Green. "The victory is entirely his. It was H's plan that worked", Major Chris Keeble said.

Brigadier Julian Thompson, commander of 3 Commando Brigade, paid tribute to his "magnificent fighting spirit."

His brother, Mr Timothy Jones, said: "He was someone who always wanted to lead from the front. He was a very professional and enthusiastic soldier who wanted to be involved in the action."

## On patrol in S Georgia

Royal Marines patrol the desolate coast of South Georgia under the curious gaze of one of the local residents - an elephant seal.

The Marines who recaptured South Georgia from Argentine occupation forces a month ago are preparing themselves for the onslaught of the Antarctic winter as the first icebergs drift in and out of Grytviken harbour. There have already been blizzards, heavy packed ice will soon block the old whaling station for the winter.

Observation-post tents have twice been blown into the water by wind.



## Prisoners taken to San Carlos

Continued from page 1

narrow isthmus prevented any outflanking movement, there then followed a bare infantry street match in which the brilliant qualities of the Parachute Regiment were splendidly displayed". As the cloud lifted Harriers also began to join the attack, dropping their cluster bombs.

By dusk the Argentines had been bottled up in the small Goose Green settlement and during Friday night Major Keeble arranged a meeting with the Argentine commander over the radio transmitters owned by Mr Alan Miller and Mr Eric Goss, managers of the Port San Carlos and Goose Green settlements respectively.

The meeting took place under a white flag on the airfield at 9 am local time on Saturday, 16 hours after the Ministry of Defence in London had declared the battle won.

The surrender was already agreed to by the Argentine commanders Air Commodore Wilson Doser Pedrosa and Lieutenant Colonel Halo Piaggi, the Argentine commanders and accepted by Major Keeble at a "dignified" ceremony.

The wounded Argentines are believed to be being cared for at British military hospitals while the fit will be taken to Port San Carlos, probably on foot, where they will await shipment on the Royal Fleet Auxiliary landing ship Sir Percival and other requisitioned merchantmen. They will probably be taken first to Ascension Island but this has not been confirmed.

## Pope's visit to Argentina Fears of Galtieri exploitation

By Peter Nichols

Anxieties have been expressed by members of the Pope's entourage about political exploitation of his impending visit to Argentina.

The Pope is leaving for Argentina on June 20 for a visit which he felt obliged to undertake in order to calm Argentine objections over his coming to Britain. Britain would undoubtedly not have had the opportunity to see him had he failed to follow with a journey to Argentina.

He does not feel, however, that he can hope in Argentina for the kind of cooperation the British Government removed him by agreeing to remove all government contacts from his meeting here.

In fact, Cardinal Casaroli, his secretary of State, went to see Mrs Thatcher on Friday to thank the Prime Minister for her Government's offer to delete official welcomes and political talks from his programme.

The Cardinal, an expert in international relations, stayed nearly three-quarters of an hour and so can be reasonably supposed to have talked over at useful length the British Government's view of the Falklands crisis and the Vatican's attitude.

There are some fundamental differences of approach, turning largely around the Pope's insistence that small conflicts bring the risk of nuclear conflagration.

The Pope's emissary to Buenos Aires, Mgr Achille Silvestrini, has returned to Rome and reported in detail on the situation in Argentina in a telephone call to Cardinal Casaroli. Mgr Silvestrini

directs the Vatican's diplomatic activities.

The principal danger seen is that President Galtieri will make use of a visit, which a matter of days ago he could hardly have dreamed of, to gain the fullest personal advantage.

It is known that the Pope intends to address himself in Argentina to the bishops more than to anyone and to be their guest, not General Galtieri's. Nevertheless, the attitude in a military dictatorship used to a close relationship between church and state is totally different from the outlook on such relations in Britain. And the general regards himself as specifically a Catholic ruler, whatever his record on human rights.

If the Vatican were to be embarrassed by any efforts General Galtieri might make

to give the visit a political significance, it might sections of British opinion.

British Roman Catholics in particular would find such a move unpalatable, and the feeling would extend beyond their community.

So has had an excellent reception here, important as it is for ecclesiastical reasons. The idea that he should then move on to Argentina brings the risk he will lose some of the ground he has gained here in public opinion.

It will be ironic if the second visit, which made the current one over here possible, should detract from it.

There are also possible political consequences of the Argentina visit, regardless of what General Galtieri may wish to make of it. If British military successes continue, his position could be weakened, and the papal presence might indirectly help him over immediate embarrassments.

Another view is that the Pope might still have a part to play in helping to end the affair.

The Pope will have little more than a week to deal with the Argentine question before starting his visit. A New York Argentine sources here expressed doubts about the usefulness of a Papal peace initiative since Britain could be in full possession of the islands by the time the Pope arrived in Argentina (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

The sources admitted that a military stalemate could provide the Pope with room for manoeuvre in his efforts to secure a ceasefire.

## Casualties sailing for Uruguay

From Christopher Thomas, Buenos Aires, May 30

The British hospital ship, *Hecla*, is believed to be due in Montevideo on Wednesday morning, with casualties from the Falkland Islands.

According to the news agency Noticias Argentinas, the vessel is carrying between 43 and 45 British servicemen as well as 22 Argentine and an Uruguayan who were aboard the Argentine trawler sunk on May 9.

The report said the British casualties would be sent to the British Hospital and the Argentine to the Dr Manuel Stalla Hospital. International Red Cross delegates were said to be on board.

[The Ministry of Defence said in London today that an Argentine ultimatum to Britain to withdraw its hospital ships clearly outside the war

zone was completely unfounded.

The Foreign Office had received a threat from Argentina that hospital ships not be removed from the war zone would be treated as hostile. The ships are the SS Uganda, HMS *Hecla*, HMS *Hydra* and HMS *Herald*.

The ministry rejected Argentine suggestions that the hospital ships were impeding the movement of troops and were otherwise engaging in military operations. "Neither the SS Uganda nor any other British hospital ship is being used for any military purpose whatever," it said.

The Government had responded by providing Argentina with "detailed information on the activities of

British hospital ships for the foreseeable future in the areas concerned."

Britain reserved the right to use hospital ships "when and where appropriate", the ministry said, and noted that Argentina, as well as British casualties, were being treated on the ships.

A report in the Argentine newspaper *Comunicacion* today named a British pilot supposedly held captive in hospital in the southern port of Comodoro Rivadavia. It said Jeffrey William Glover, aged 28, baled out of his Harrier and landed on the Falklands.

There was no official comment about his detention, but at the outbreak of the British counter-attack the Argentine said they had captured a Harrier pilot.

## Ministry goes house hunting for garrison

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

The Ministry of Defence is drawing up plans to house a permanent garrison on the Falkland Islands once the present conflict has ended.

It said yesterday that offers of hatted accommodation had been received from all over the country. Options being considered include an accommodation ship, similar to those used at oil-related construction projects in Scotland.

Officials have visited the Shetland Islands to inspect British Petroleum's construction village at Toft, near the Sullom Voe oil terminal.

## World Cup team digs in

Alicante, May 30. — Señor Cesar Menotti, coach of the Argentine football team, said his team would play against any of the British teams in the World Cup, but he

harshly criticized Britain's "colonialism" in a press conference here yesterday.

"We would surely play. We cannot win sovereignty over the Malvinas (Falklands) on the soccer field," he said at the team's headquarters. But he said Britain "lacked humanity and respect" for Latin America in dealing with the Falklands. Argentina and all of Latin America is now united in its fight against colonialism," he said.

He added that politics should not enter into international sports competitions. "We are sportsmen and we will behave as such."

Asked if his players would play against any of the British teams participating, Señor Menotti said there would be no ill-feelings, adding: "A nation's illness is not disputed with sports."

Argentina and the British teams in the competition — England, Northern Ireland and Scotland — are in different groups and would not face each other until the final, and then only if each won in their divisions.

Señor Menotti conceded that his team was somewhat depressed because of the fighting in the Falklands, but he said it would not affect their performance. "Hopefully we will overcome it. We came to win the World Cup," he said.

The team arrived yesterday morning after a 16-hour flight from Buenos Aires. A blanket of security awaited them at Alicante airport. Hundreds of cheering and flag-waving fans stood in the rain to greet them. Following the team was headed for Nomboli in Villajoyosa, about 14 miles north of here. The hotel, on a cliff overlooking the Mediterranean, was picked last year by Señor Menotti because of its isolated location. The hotel manager said 50 uniformed police and 18 plain-clothes police would guard the area at all times.

Argentina will open the World Cup in a match against Belgium in Barcelona on June 13.

## Anger over BBC troop reports

The BBC replied last night to criticism that it has been speculating on possible movements of British troops and placing them in potential danger by giving away their plans to the enemy.

The attack came in a pooled dispatch from Max Hastings of *The Standard*, who reported that intense bitterness was being expressed everywhere on the San Carlos bridgehead over what he described as "the extraordinary indiscretions by the Ministry of Defence and the BBC World Service."

Mr Hastings reported that there was a widespread feeling that politicians and newspapers in London show "a reckless disregard for security". He said that the colonel commanding the positions attacked by Skyhawks had told him that, if a BBC correspondent arrived in his area, he would be sent immediately to the prisoner-of-war cage.

The BBC replied that it was "only reporting information that was freely available from official circles."

## March against the pacifists



## The Gulf conflict

## Advantages to Syria in backing Khomeini

Saiyida Zenab, Syria

The tomb of Saiyida Zenab, granddaughter of the prophet, stands amid orchards and streams, the blue ceramic tiles of its mosque reflecting the afternoon sun at the back of the Haram, cows and sheep stray beside a muddy pool where an Iranian pilgrim driver is washing his bus after the long haul from Tehran. Inside, next to the gold and silver shrine, there are richly embroidered carpets of yellow and crimson upon which sit groups of Iranian women, their bodies covered in the long funeral chador which was once so symbolic of their revolution.

On the outside walls of the mosque there are some carefully selected photographs of Ayatollah Khomeini and a series of drawings of Ayatollah Bakr-Sadr, Khomeini's apostle in Najaf who was hanged more than two years ago by the Iraqi Government. Bakr-Sadr's face is drenched in blood, his chest sprouting the tulips of martyrdom.

But there are no references on the walls to that other missing fount of Shia political wisdom, Moussa Sadr. For Moussa Sadr — the leader of Lebanon's Shia community — has disappeared, not at the hands of Iraqi thugs, but while enjoying the hospitality of Colonel Gaddafi of Libya. Libya, of course, is an ally of Syria, and it so happens that the tomb of Saiyida Zenab is in Syria.

The obsessions of the Iranian revolution there seem occasionally muted here. Islamic fundamentalism is much praised for its powers of courage and its ability to overthrow imperial dictators, not to mention its stand against the allegedly odious regime of Syria's Iraqi enemies. But the volatility and fanaticism of religious paramountcy — that gave the Iranian revolution its victory is not publicized in Syria.

It awakens, perhaps, some recent, less happy memories closer to home. There was, for instance, that little matter of an uprising in the Syrian city of Hama just three months ago when rebels who also claimed an exclusive relationship with God virtually annexed the centre of the city for a week.

If the Iranian revolution is therefore seen through a glass darkly, the Syrian Government insists that its friendship with Iran is a genuine enough. The economic protocol signed in Tehran by Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, is much trumpeted in Damascus.

So is the more recent agreement by which Syria has made itself dependent on Iranian oil, albeit at a remarkably low price — and which has enabled it to turn off the taps to the Iraqi pipelines that carried President Saddam Hussein's oil exports to the Mediterranean at Banias and Tripoli. If Syria's relationship with Iran turned out to be merely a device to isolate Iraq, it would be a remarkably effective one.

Syrian ministers deny such materialistic aims. Mr Farouk al Shara, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office in Damascus, traces Syria's relationship with Iran back to the first days of the revolution. "We were in favour of the revolution from the start because the Shah was friendly to the Israelis", he says.

"So we did not side with the Iranian revolution because we were hostile to the Israelis. As far as the Iraq-Iran war is concerned, we based our policy on the fact that it was Iraq who invaded Iran. If Iran had invaded Iraq, we would have supported Iraq."

There are certainly economic advantages in the oil agreements with Iran. It could just be, however, that President Assad's Government is relying on one other factor to retain Iran's just and friendship. He and his most influential followers are Alawites, a sect which many Muslims regard as an offshoot of Shia Islam. The Sunnis caught in between now may fear that stretching all the way from the Gulf to the Levant, there are 2,000 miles of Shiaism broken only by the irritation of Iraq's survival.

## Attacks on Iraq increase Arab fears about Iran

From Robert Fisk, Beirut, May 30

Arab fears that Iranian troops will advance across the frontier and invade Iraq increased this weekend when Iranian forces raided Iraqi positions across the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

For much of yesterday Iranian shells also fell on the Iraqi city of Basra, from where Iraqi troops first launched their attack on Abadan 20 months ago at the start of the Gulf War. Iraq denounced the Iranians for "shelling civilian areas".

Given the Iraqi propensity for doing the same thing they devastated urban areas of the Iranian city of Dezful with missiles Basra's predicament was only to be expected. Iranian military communiques also spoke of destroying other Iraqi emplacements "beyond the border".

Iraq claimed to have bombed Iranian troop concentrations in the Zagros mountains. They may have done so but it is a tactic that has never had much effect on the Iranians.

There was no confirmation of the evening of a report apparently from Israeli radio — that Mr Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian Foreign Minister, had said Iran would continue to hit Iraqi targets across the border.

If true, it might presage attacks not only on Basra and the oil terminals at Fao, which are already under artillery fire, but on the Kirkuk oilfields in northern Iraq. Early this evening, the Iraqis admitted that the northern town of Penjwin, in Iraqi Kurdistan, was being shelled.

## Desolation of siege city

Khorramshahr, May 30. — The pride of Iranian troops, who retook this city last Monday in only a few hours' fighting, was tempered today with bitterness and dismay at the devastation wrought in 20 months of Iraqi occupation.

"That's where my house was", said one soldier pointing to a cratered minefield. "They are going to have to pay for this war."

The oil port built where the Karun River flows into the Shatt al-Arab waterway running down to the Gulf, was nothing but a mass of charred ruins when Iranian troops reentered it, its population of 300,000 long gone.

The Iraqi forces holding the city, between 20,000 and 25,000 according to Iranian estimates, do not appear to

have put up much resistance. Iranian military sources say more than 13,000 prisoners were taken, while 2,000 Iraqis were killed or wounded.

Yesterday Khorramshahr was entirely in Iranian hands, though still coming under Iraqi fire from across the waterway. A military communiqué said 11 troops were killed by the fire.

When they seized Khorramshahr in their first thrust almost two years ago, the Iraqis stopped at nothing to make the city impenetrable. The only bridge across the Karun was blown up and mines were laid across roads leading to it. Trenches were dug all along the banks, reinforced with sandbags and

slices of tracks ripped up from the railway. — AFP.



Sea idyll: The herring fishermen of Stockholm remain impervious to the steady approach of the West German training ships Goch Fock, paying a courtesy visit to the Swedish capital.

## Spanish enclave judge sends editor to jail

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

The editor of the only newspaper in the Spanish North African enclave of Ceuta, on the opposite side of the straits from Gibraltar, is in prison for refusing to disclose the source of a report about alleged Moroccan secret police activities in Ceuta.

A judge there ordered the arrest last Tuesday of Señor Antonio Luis Ferrer Peña, editor of the daily paper *Para Ceuta*, on a charge of "withholding the revelation of secrets". He was reportedly not advised of the nature of the charge until 24 hours after his arrest.

On May 20, the paper

published a report that nearly 200 Moroccan residents of the enclave had signed a complaint addressed to the Spanish authorities about three members of their 20,000-strong community whom they identified as Moroccan secret policemen and whom they accused of kidnapping and other activities in connection with the Seba Liberation Movement, dedicated to the integration of Ceuta into Morocco.

The signatories asked the Ceuta Government for protection against the Moroccan secret police. They also accused the president of the residents' association of the

Moroccan quarter of Ceuta of "playing with two decks of cards, one Moroccan and one Spanish", and of being a member of the M.L.S. They said that clandestine leaflets distributed by that movement were typed on an Arab-character typewriter belonging to the three alleged secret agents.

After the newspaper broke the story, it was learned that the complaint was actually made to the Ceuta authorities late last year and that no apparent action was taken against the persons named as Moroccan secret policemen.

Publication of the complaint, however, brought

what appeared to be a quick reprisal against Señor Abdeslam al-Lah, the first of the 200 signatories. His car was set on fire 72 hours after the story appeared in print and he asked police for protection again.

Representatives in Ceuta of the parliamentary opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), and of the Spanish Communist Party (PCE), as well as trade union leaders, made statements denouncing the arrest of the editor as an attack on the right of free expression.

Ceuta, with a population of about 70,000 at present, has been in Spanish hands continuously since 1580.



## Spain joins Nato

## Dykes cut lions off from water

From Bernard Degioanni, Waza, Cameroon, May 30

French-speaking Africa's richest game reserve, the Waza National Park in northern Cameroon near the borders with Nigeria and Chad, is threatened by a three-year drought which has steadily cut down the animal population.

Last year 200 animals died of thirst in the 410,000-acre park. This year promises to be just as bad, although the dry season from November to May is officially over. Waterholes are dried up and giraffes, elephants, gazelles and bucks search fruitlessly for moisture. Lions find what shade they can under thorn bushes, where they lie listlessly all day.

But Waza, though affected by the advance southwards of the Sahara desert, is as much a victim of human "progress". In the form of the massive Maga dam 40 miles south of the park, the dam and its 70 miles of associated dykes which stretch along the River Logone are to irrigate 25,000 acres of ricefields as part of the plan to make Cameroon self-sufficient in food.

But the dykes, built in 1979, also prevent the annual overflowing of the Logone which, in the rainy season, covered the grass plains and almost filled the waterholes.

This situation has been made worse by a lack of rainfall for the past 10 years. While the park needed 24 inches of rain to top up the waterholes, it has had only amounts varying from about seven inches in 1979-80 to about 19 inches in 1980-81.

At the moment only three water holes in the whole park have anything in them and road tankers have been bringing more than 800 gallons of water a day into Waza since February.

Park officials, aware that the next five years will be crucial, have started efforts to remedy the situation. Six new artificial waterholes have been built, fed by pipes to channel the rainwater and covering five to seven acres.

Another experiment, which consists of sinking 10 artesian wells to a depth of 300 feet, has failed.

Another plan under study is to bring underground water to the surface by means of solar-powered pumps, because mechanical pumps might disturb the animals.

The Park, which contains almost 500 elephants and more than 1,000 giraffes, is also subject to extensive poaching, due to its position close to the relatively unguarded borders with Nigeria and Chad.

There are only 30 wardens, who make regular week-long inspection tours. On one of these the head warden was killed by a poacher in April last year. Waza is closed from June to November, and the 8,000 visitors who come in the rest of the year are not enough to pay for its upkeep. — AFP.

## Gibraltar becomes a Nato headache

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, May 30

Spain became the sixteenth member country of Nato today with the formal delivery in Washington, the seat of the alliance, of Spain's letter of accession to the pact.

Spain's entry coincided with Armed Forces Day, with King Juan Carlos taking the salute at a big military parade in Saragossa. The government did not indicate whether the timing was deliberate, but the fact that the letter was handed over in Washington on a Sunday, rather than on a normal working day, suggested that this was the case.

A ceremony to mark Spain's membership is to take place next weekend at Nato headquarters at Evere, Belgium, in the presence of Señor José Pedro Pérez Llorca, the Foreign Minister, and Señor Alberto Oliart, the Defence Minister.

Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, is scheduled to take part for the first time in a meeting of heads of government of the alliance in Bonn on June 8 and 9.

Nato membership represents the achievement of one of the main foreign policy objectives of the Centre Democratic Union (UCD) Government, in the face of considerable domestic opposition and at a time when the party's political strength is greatly diminished.

Details of Spain's military role in Nato and of the probable reapportionment of command responsibilities in the various zones affected by Spain's entry, have not yet been worked out. They were, however, said to be the subject of a number of informal discussions at the meeting last week in Funchal, Madeira, of the Nato parliamentary assembly.

The biggest obstacle seems to be the coordination of command functions for the entire Iberian peninsula, including Gibraltar and Portugal, and the Azores, Canaries and Balearic Islands.

The leading parliamentary opposition, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), reiterated its objection to Spanish membership, in a motion presented for debate in the Congress of Deputies last Friday. How-

ever, a party spokesman admitted that, since there was no possibility of such a debate being put on the parliamentary agenda prior to Spain's formal entry into Nato, the motion was purely to put the matter on record.

The earliest that such a debate could take place, if indeed it does, would be June 8, the day the Prime Minister attends the Nato summit in Bonn.

The Secretary-General of the PSOE, Señor Felipe González, has said that if Spain enters Nato on the basis of a majority vote in Parliament, as he did, he would consider taking Spain through winning a parliamentary majority.

The possibility of that happening, increased with the resounding defeat of the UCD in the elections for the Andalusian regional parliament a week ago. It was the fifth straight defeat for the centre party in five regional elections.

The dispute with Britain over Gibraltar is the source of much of the opposition in Spain to Nato membership, even among members of the military establishment. Nato support for Britain in the Falklands conflict gave pro-Britain Spaniards yet another reason for opposing membership.

In a brief ceremony at the State Department, Señor Alonso Alvarez de Toledo, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, presented to Mr Walter Secrest, the Deputy Secretary of State, his "instrument of accession" to Nato (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Under Nato procedure this document, signed by King Juan Carlos and ratified by all the other 15 member nations, will be kept at the State Department in Washington. Spain will be formally welcomed as the 16th member of the alliance at the Nato summit in Bonn early next month.

American officials regard Spain's accession to Nato as an event of great importance in strengthening the alliance. Not only will Spain's membership be of strategic significance, but it will also help to consolidate what one senior State Department official described as "Nato's shared democratic values".

## Wounded terrorist held in Rome

From John Earle, Rome, May 30

Marcello Capuano, an alleged leader of the Red Brigades terrorist group, was in serious condition in hospital here today after being injured in a gunfight with police in the streets of the old Roman district of Trastevere yesterday afternoon. Arrested with him was a woman pillar passenger, his motor scooter named Silvia Capelli. A woman and a woman who were with them escaped.

Signor Capuano, aged 26, was believed by police to be a member of the Red Brigades Strategic Committee with the code name of "Alvaro" and was sentenced to 26 years' imprisonment in his absence for involvement in the kidnapping of Brigadier-General James Dozier, the United States Army.

His capture followed the discovery of the terrorist hideouts in Rome one was a flat overlooking the prison where people found trial for the assassination of Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister, are being held.

Police said they believed an attempt was being planned to try to free some of the defendants, as they found in the flat binoculars and notes on the movements and habits of prison guards.

The Italian Parliament last night passed a new law on severance payments, designed to avoid the potentially devastating effects on industry of a vote in a national referendum set for June 13 on repealing existing legislation.

The Court of Cassation now has to examine urgently the law to decide whether it is sufficiently different from a law passed in 1977 to enable the referendum to be cancelled.

The referendum was arranged because a small, extreme left-wing party not represented in Parliament, Democrazia Parlamentare, succeeded in gathering more than 500,000 signatures required by the constitution for a popular vote on repealing a law.

The Government therefore forced a new Bill through both houses with a series of confidence votes, to seek a quick ruling from the court that legislation had been substantially modified and that the referendum therefore should not go ahead.

## Film star's death 'due to natural causes'

Paris. — Romy Schneider, the throaty-voiced international star who made more than 50 films in a 30-year career, was found dead on Saturday in her Paris flat. She was 43.

Miss Schneider apparently "suffered some kind of cardiac arrest" while writing to postpone a magazine interview, said an official at the office of the public prosecutor.

No specific cause of death was given. Miss Schneider underwent a kidney operation last year but was not known to be suffering from any illnesses. She was writing a letter when "apparently she felt ill" — the sentence she was writing just ends abruptly — and got up from the writing table and sat on a nearby sofa, the official said. "The pen was still in her hand when she was found".

At first the police called the death an apparent suicide, and speculated that Miss Schneider, still depressed after the accidental death last July of her 14-year-old son, David Christopher Hapbenstock. Police sources said she had been taking tranquilizers since the accident.

But the official said "There was absolutely no doubt she died of natural causes. There were no pill bottles in evidence or anything like that, and the letter she was writing indicated she had already mapped out her life. We had no cause to call for an autopsy".

## Singapore opts for the Tube

Singapore. — An underground railway system costing \$1,000 million (Singapore dollars £1,300m) is to be built in Singapore, after 10 years of project studies and despite the advice of an American team that public transport needs could be met by developing the bus services.

The systems will have two lines, one running north-south, and another running east-west, with 42 stations. The project is the most expensive undertaken in Singapore and is likely to take 13 or 14 years to complete.

## Cars offered for dog pelts

Moscow. — A Soviet fur plant short of materials has advertised immediate car deliveries for anyone handing in 1,000 dog pelts and 500 cat skins.

Whereas the normal wait for Soviet car buyers is up to two years, the advertisement in the newspaper *Luch* said that for the pelts and cat skins the wait would be delivered immediately. Another newspaper denounced the scheme, saying it had led to the theft of pets.

## In the cooler

Phoenix, Arizona. — A man got into Phoenix's Kool television station and forced a newscaster at gunpoint to read a statement calling for the world to prevent World War Three and warning that Argentina would use a nuclear bomb to defeat Britain in the Falklands conflict. Joseph Gwin, aged 28, a cement worker, surrendered after the announcement read the 21-minute statement and was taken to a psychiatric hospital. He was charged with kidnapping.

## False prophecy

Ocala, Florida. — Kimberly Abramczyk, self-proclaimed prophet and founder of "The Worldwide Government of God", died in his father's being shot by his father of his convicts. The prophet's wife predicted that he would "get up and walk out of the hospital" at sunset on Saturday. A disappointed convert who had witnessed the promised resurrection said: "Anything's possible if you really have faith".

## Cavers found

Annecy, France. — Three French cave explorers were brought to the surface exhausted but otherwise unharmed after being trapped underground for a week in a tiny ledge, in freezing temperatures. The men had run out of food three days before being found and had to spend most of their time seated or crouching on survival blankets.

## Gunman injured

Rome. Marcello Capuano, aged 26, a Red Brigades member sentenced to 26 years' jail in his absence for his part in the kidnapping of General James Dozier of the United States Army late last year, was seriously wounded here in a street gun battle with police in which a passerby was also hurt. A young woman "was also arrested".

## Child shot

Salerno. — A gunman seriously wounded Alfonso Lamberti, an Italian state prosecutor known for his work against the Camorra, the criminal organization in Naples, and killed his 11-year-old daughter. They were driving to a beach when the car pulled alongside and shots were fired.

## \$7,500 for Crosby's golf putter

From Robert Schul, Amsterdam, May 30

Queen Beatrix of The Netherlands swore in the third van Agt Cabinet on Saturday, eight months after having sworn in the second one.

The new Cabinet is an interim minority coalition of Mr Andries van Agt's Christian Democrats and the left-wing Democrats '66.

Together the two parties control 65 seats in the 150-seat lower house. The alliance of these two parties with the Labour Party in the second van Agt Cabinet fell apart on May 12, when six Socialist ministers resigned after disagreement over ways of tackling the recession and rising unemployment. More than 50,000 people, representing 10 per cent of the work force, are affected.

Labour has said it will not give parliamentary support to the interim Cabinet, but the conservative Liberals — one of the country's four main parties, which had members in the first van Agt Cabinet from 1977 to 1981 — have promised to give the minority Government sympathetic consideration.

## Mr van Agt takes over for the third time

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Van Agt: Never say die.

This has led to suggestions that the Liberals have become an untested partner in the present coalition. On the other hand, it is pointed out that Mr van Agt has conceded little to the Liberals in return for their support.

That parliamentary elections are due in September, before budget day, which is traditionally on the third Tuesday in September, underlines the transience of the Cabinet.



## Cinema

## An orphan seeks adoption

Does no one have any pity for a poor orphan girl who struck it lucky? It seems not. The world's most famous orphan, Annie, brought to the screen at a cost of more than \$45m, is being mercilessly gored by snooty and critical United States film critics.

Columbia Studios, producer Ray Stark and director John Huston, who spent the millions to dress her, have carefully orchestrated an outbreak of Annie mania to accompany her. Within the next few weeks, America will be bombarded with Annie T-shirts, books, records, lunch boxes, wind-up dolls singing "Tomorrow". Sandy dolls, Daddy Warbucks dolls, even Miss Hannigan dolls — gadgets, games and enough paraphernalia to overstock a nation full of toy shops.

They launched her with massive premieres in New York and Los Angeles. They've spent \$12m to advertise her coming with billboards, newspaper ads and a television blitz, all designed to ensure that the most expensive debut in Hollywood history will be a roaring success. Sad to say, they have reckoned without the film. Now that she has been unveiled, Annie is in some danger of becoming the world's most expensive wallflower.

The problem becomes apparent from the opening shot. Annie is sitting in her underwear at the orphanage window in the middle of the night warbling "Maybe".

Aileen Quinn, chosen from more than 9,000 would-be Annies, is red-haired, freckled, pert, pretty and

On stage Annie has kept box offices busy throughout the world. But the film version, which has just opened in America, may not strike gold. Ivor Davis reports from Hollywood.

precociously talented. And this is the only orphanage this kid could have come from is the school for the performing arts. She is too professional, too polished and about as child-like as Shirley Temple. It is hard to feel bad for this put-upon orphan because she is so obviously going to end up with her name in lights.

Then there are her fellow orphans. They with director Huston and choreographer Arlene Phillips turned the Hard Knocks Life protest song of overworked, underfed children into a tumbling, back-flipping, cartwheeling acrobatic turn that makes the orphanage look like one of those Soviet schools for training circus performers.

Note of it, would matter of course, if the Annie story that had theatregoers bubbling into their programmes all over the world, worked its sentimental magic on the screen. The all-American fantasy — capitalism rescues poor orphan child from the evils of the depression, then a president with heart, FDR, promises to do the same for the rest of the country — simply is not there.

When Carol Sobieski (whose previous credits include the heavy handed feminist tract *The Woman's*

Room) got the plum job of writing the movie she vowed to give it more grit, to widen it to a story about real orphans and urban poverty. On the contrary, the Herbert Hoover number, sung in the show among the Hoover-villains, shacks where the refuse of the depression are forced to live, has disappeared.

FDR's cabinet meeting in which the politicians end up singing the tot's anthem "Tomorrow" is no longer in evidence; the only sign of the depression is Miss Hannigan's fear of losing her job and a stray shot of an apple-seller in a street scene. For all the lavish sets there is less feeling of the Thirties here than there was on stage.

Why? Perhaps it was hard to find FDR in a political atmosphere in the United States where Ronald Reagan is systematically dismantling the last vestiges of the New Deal.

Other aspects of Annie are in place. Miss Hannigan, played as a combination of dyspo and nymphomaniac by American television comedienne Carol Burnett, is there to supply the belly-laughs and Albert Finney does a perfect impersonation of John Huston. The characters of Punjab and Asp Warbucks' exotic servants,

are resurrected to little avail, but Broadway dancer Ann Reinking, as Warbucks' secretary, threatens every time she appears to steal the show with her endless legs and genuine warmth.

All, however, may not be lost for Annie. The studio, which by Hollywood's business calculations has to take in three times its cost on the film just to break even, already has in hand some \$20m worth of television rights to the film. Theatre chains are paying higher chunks of their box office take to the studio than is normal.

After the initial critical barrage some softer reviews have been appearing and a feeling is growing that Annie, as the first big-budget movie for the summer season, Christmas was a disaster for film-makers — may have been too harshly scrutinized.

Importantly, the box-office take for the first weekend since its release, though not earth-shattering, has not been bad. In mid-June the picture opens nationwide in more than 1,000 cinemas, which will be the real test of its durability. The film opens in London at the Odeon Leicester Square, on July 7.

Most important of all, America's children have not yet been heard from. If Annie lives up to their expectations they are the ones who will drag parents back again and again to see it. It is that kind of repeat business that will decide whether, despite the initial gloom for Annie, the sun'll come out tomorrow.



Annie (Aileen Quinn) and Sandy — "Will the Sun come out Tomorrow?"

## Opera

## Not fully in love



Eiddwen Harrhy as Fiordiligi, Robert Dean as Guglielmo in *Cost Fan Tutte*

## Opera North

## Grand, Leeds

Massenet's *Werther* is an opera that has to be loved, and Opera North is, at the moment, only half in love with it. Where the orchestra draws us in, the singers push us back: where the music speaks, the actions, too often, keep silence. From the opening notes of the Prelude we know that the English Northern Philharmonia, at least, conducted by Clive Tiernan, has its heart in the right place. Bouncing and braying for the rustics, carressing and urging the lovers' dissolving recitative, its solos sweetly sharpening our responses, it is all as *bien chanté* as Massenet could have wished.

Mark Henderson's lighting, too, out of two means crudely excepted, follows the score's every turn, tinting the changing seasons, fluctuating from green-yellow to blue-gold through the first interlude. It redeems, just, Maria Bjornson's dreary tangle of dead white tree roots hanging on all four sides around the groups of furniture that pass for sets.

Without these aural and visual stimulants, the first act might well have fallen flat. Steven Pimlott's production does not, as yet, dapple the crowd and children scenes with the score's bright movement to offset the physical inactivity and emotional tension of the love scenes and soliloquies. And when *Werther* appears, something in John Brecknock's delivery, at once stagey and curiously restrained, that makes us disinclined to believe a word of it. He is an experienced *Werther*, but it was difficult to believe on the first night that he was in love with love or anything else for that matter.

A combination of vocal strain and stiff movement desiccated the ebb and flow of world-wearyness and elan that can help to oil the English translation on its way. *Werther* may be an archetype of the self-aware love hero, but he must never be a mere caricature.

Carol Wyatt's Charlotte keeps us at arm's length, too. Tense, hard, unyielding, vocally and physically, her mask-like face and closed, distorted vowels shut her off, for the most part, from the role and from her audience. Not so, ironically, with Stuart Harling's Albert, who makes the most of a thankless part, nor with the lively humane characterizations of the magistrates and neighbours from Thomas Lawlor,

Peter Bodenham and John Gilbert. It was left very much to them to sustain our interest, to the orchestra to pump the work's emotional heart, and to Lesley Garrett, an entirely delightful, bird-like Sophie, to prove that, even in translation, Massenet's wonderfully supple and luminous lyrical writing can breathe its way into our hearts.

Opera North's new production of *Cost Fan Tutte*, in repertoire in Leeds with *Werther* and *The Flying Dutchman* until Saturday, believes in itself, knows what it wants, and achieves it, fascinatingly and compellingly, from start to finish. Among Graham Vick's many community and experimental projects was his production of the Mozart/Calvinio *Zaide*, and not a little of that same imagination is at work here.

Against Russell Craig's unchanging horizon of sea and sky, sun-drenched in the first act, moonlit in the second, all the tenderness, anger, humour and pain of Mozart's score vacillate and turn against each other. When the sun shines again at the end, it could have been anywhere, or nowhere; but the strong cast of lovers, Eiddwen Harrhy, Robin Leggate, Patricia Parker and Robert Dean perform with a conviction and intensity that makes the lurch from one emotion to another, the tugging distancing of Don Alfonso (Rodney Macann in fine form) unusually startling and moving.

Certain scenes impress themselves indelibly on the memory: the gusty energy of the bright blue opening, Fernando and Guglielmo swaying with their shadows from a spiral staircase as from a ship's mast; the tangle of silhouettes against the horizon, the swirling sea mist, and the masks leading into the wedding's play, within-a-play. And, not least, there is Despina, in Kate Flowers at last a character as substantial and detailed as her music, worldly wise yet vulnerable, knowing and feeling so much more than she says.

For these strengths, a little subtlety has been sacrificed, yes: the production can, in some unnecessarily overstated business, trip over its own cleverness from time to time. And David Lloyd-Jones's musical direction does not yet combine sweetness and strength, vitality and sophistication. It is not the *Cost* one would want to see or hear every day, but simply because it takes so little for granted, catch it while you can. After Leeds it travels with *Werther* to Norwich, Nottingham and York.

Hilary Finch

## Horowitz

## Festival Hall

In all his long career I doubt that Vladimir Horowitz has ever before had to play against competition from the Pope. But of course the Festival Hall was packed once more for the second of his Saturday afternoon recitals, and no doubt it would be so if he appeared every week in London, not just twice in a generation.

Surely his only reason for keeping himself so scarce must be that more standing ovations would embarrass him, for at a Horowitz recital they are *de rigueur*. His showmanship demands a similarly spectacular response, besides being thoroughly justified by his confidence that he knows how to delight his public in his unique manner.

Where others play piano music, he simply plays piano, and it seemed almost an irony that here he was choosing sonatas by Scarlatti, some Chopin, some Liszt and two Rachmaninov preludes, for what he was really performing was Horowitz.

I tried in Chopin's F Minor ballad to follow his performance in the score, but the notes on paper seemed quite alien and confusing besides the dazzling and brilliant personality of the sounds. And though in this and other performances there were accidents that betrayed age, everywhere there was the special distinction of melody so vivid, alive and fundamentally his character that it would be a discourtesy to call it song-like; rather Horowitz's *cantabile* appeared the model that the greatest singers try in vain to follow.

The secret of that melody would seem to be the way each note blooms after it has been attacked, so that its weight is shifted into the resonance and the piano becomes an instrument of idealized bells.

But I am at a loss to explain the subtle effects: the tentative fragility on the every edge of being awkward, the rampart power that never sounds forced or obliges the instrument to be less than beautiful, the layers of pearl screen and silk that Horowitz can draw and disclose to change and charm his sound, or the ironies that can steal in to reveal him not only as angel but as divine player.

Paul Griffiths

## LSO/Sinopoli

## Festival Hall

I find no music more terrifying, besides perhaps Stockhausen's phantasmagoric nightmare *Trans*, than Mahler's sixth symphony, by the London Symphony Orchestra under the electrifying direction of the Italian composer and conductor Giuseppe Sinopoli. Nothing horrifies more than the contemplation of powerlessness which this work forces its listeners to endure. Suffering itself is hardly more painful than the anticipation of suffering which the work is all about.

In the entire symphony, only the Andante moderato, which Mahler had trouble in deciding to put before or after the Scherzo in his classical four-movement scheme, shows any sign of his outward contentment at the time he wrote it. Mr Sinopoli, placing it there, careful not to allow the more passionate passages to become sentimental, instead propelling the music pur-

posefully onward whenever textures thickened and harmonies ripened, until the simo horn chords made a lingering, regretful farewell to happiness.

For the rest, Fate held sway, mocking with its characteristic martial rhythm the wooing slurs of the threatening with repeated major-minor horn chords. It was, under Mr Sinopoli's operatic direction on Thursday night, a process of disintegration.

The gaudy colours of Mahler's massive orchestration are splattered on his vast canvas, spread as though too much paint had been applied to the brush. But this reading was both urgent and cogent, the first movement made to sound, in purely abstract terms, quite obviously like a sonata, in spite of the atmospheric effects of ghostly cowbells and so on which threatened to break it up into a meandering, meaningless dream.

Even in the innocence of the trio section in the Scherzo, a feeling of oppression was heightened by the almost disdainful parody of the music which surrounded it. There was no mimicry or schmalz; it was the composer hemmed in by an inevitability which he confronts in the tortuous finale. If he would not let the LSO brass and wind relishing their punishing lines while the strings, who throughout the evening had supplied reliable, occasionally glorious sound, ploughed valiantly onward. We were denied the final triumph which signifies Mahler's capitulation to death. He himself dithered over it, understandably.

Stephen Pettitt

## John Cage

## St James, Chillingworth Road

At the age of 70 most artists can look back on a body of work which is beginning to be assessed as something single and substantial. John Cage's great achievement, however, is to be leaving behind him not a trail of masterpieces but an atmosphere.

Of course, he has not found it possible to avoid creating the odd important composition, like the prepared piano *Sonatas and Interludes* which John Tilbury played in the Cage weekend that has just opened at Almeida. Festival. But such works are incidental to the logic of purposelessness that Cage has pursued for half a century, irrelevant to his larger aims, of being random, eccentric, omniscient but single-minded, provocative and messy.

*Roaratorio* is all of these things. It is the latest in a series of jamborees where a great many things happen at once, and it says much for the distinctiveness of the Cage atmosphere that the experience provided at the performance on Saturday evening, was quite similar to the benign dreariness of his *HPSCHD* at the Roundhouse several years ago, despite the fact that *Roaratorio* was made with harpsichords, computers and Mozart, whereas *Roaratorio* is compounded of Irish folk musicians, natural sounds, and James Joyce.

Perhaps Cage's naive good humour comes out no matter how unspecific he may be. Or perhaps it is simply that

nobody else could get away with what he does.

Described as "an Irish circus on Finnegan's Wake", *Roaratorio* is something less than a good night out in a Dublin pub.

The composer himself, a spry, amiable figure in his blue denims, kept up his narration from joy for more than an hour, during which time we were also treated to sporadic contributions from fiddle, pipes, flutes, voice and a virtuoso father-son duo on strummed drums while the tape rolled on with sounds of water, singing and a screaming baby.

The audience halfheartedly wandered in a former church of decrepit brick and timbers, some mesmerized, some slightly bored, some slightly amused. These things happened. It was all rather gently, and rather out of date.

Paul Griffiths

## Northern

## Sinfonia/Vásary

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

Like so many skilled instrumentalists who take up the baton, Tamas Vásary brings to the art of conducting a number of precious insights but also some flaws in technique. The first movement he conducted on Friday showed both sides: the opening Allegro of Mozart's Symphony No. 33, a staccato, gracefully shaded, and full of happily expressed inner detail, yet the broad control over pace was unsure, and when ideas recurred, one sensed a change of gear — or, worse, the need for it.

That was not an isolated instance. In the Prague Symphony, he began the second movement at a flowing Andante, but as Mr Vásary revealed, even basked in its beauty so that the flow became damned. Something similar had happened, too, in the third movement of No. 33, an Andante that began with a bit of Mozart's "Moderato" qualification but ended without it. All the same, this was an object lesson in combining expressive intensity with an elegant and polished surface to the music.

Another discipline Mr Vásary is not fully prepared to accept is that of the score itself. In the Prague first movement, although he did well to cope so persuasively with the flux of tensions in this specially complex structure (the commendably made the piano, not too accurately played, was a poor substitute for the plaintive jangle Mozart specified (akin to the sound of one's finger on the wet rim of a wine glass), surely a nearer imitation might have been found on the Elizabeth Hall organ?

He did better in the K 503 concerto, with some delicate, pensive ideas in the slow movement and an excellent feeling for the symphonic sturdiness of the outer ones. True, there were mishaps, and the aggressively Beethovenian cadenza was a mistake, but the force of the counterpoint and the motivic argument were given plenty of weight.

Stanley Sadie

## Television

Philip Larkin agreed to give Andrew Snell and Melvyn Bragg, producer and presenter, respectively of *The South Bank Show* devoted to him and his work, every possible assistance, but for the one favour they presumably wanted most of him. He would not let them interview him on camera. A less imaginative team might have taken "No" for an answer and abandoned the project, a less talented one would have done well to have done so, but Snell and Bragg have made a virtue of necessity and produced a programme which subtly and inventively illuminates the man and his work.

Larkin reads his own poems in a voice which is both ponderous and faint, as though he were an ancient gramophone in need of rewinding. It is a style of delivery well-suited to his recurrent themes: spiritual degeneration, age and loss. It intensifies the poems' sense of confessional truthfulness. "He always tells you exactly what he feels," said Kingsley Amis: "None of the sentiments is dreamt up for the occasion." It is hard, reading Larkin's poetry, not to believe this; hearing him read them it is impossible. Verse like "Man hands on misery to man. It deepens like a coastal shelf. Get out as early as you can, and don't have any kids yourself" is harsh enough on the printed page. Flatly recited in the

author's morose voice it is terrible.

Snell sensitively matches his visual accompaniments to the poems. High Windows, as Andrew Motion points out, begins in the colloquial style Larkin publicly advocates but ends in the symbolist Yeatsian manner he claims to have abjured. For its opening Snell filmed student couples walking through the kind of red-brick, brutalist, urban landscape Larkin detests then, as the poem modulates into reverie, fixes on a still image, a pensive photograph of the young Larkin, his thick spectacles holding a gleam of hopeful light like that in the "sun-comprehending glass" of the poem's last stanza.

At the end of Whitman Weddings, when Larkin writes of the dispersal of the newly-wed passengers as "an arrow-shower / Sent out of sight, somewhere becoming rain", the camera shows us the polished rail apparently whizzing through the gravel on which it lies like an arrow, or like water but still of the railway because, in the poem, the train never arrives. Such inventiveness is admirable, especially when, as here, it is coupled with restraint. Snell does not labour to provide illustration where it would not be appropriate. Often the camera simply travels down the printed page as Larkin recites. The interviews with the poet's friends; fellow-

authors and critics are filmed simply. He uses photograph many of them black and white, and in filming poet's office in Bryn Jones Library settles revealing details without distracting fuss.

The programme is a brat of his 60th birthday Christopher Ricks, Bennett and Andrew pay tribute to his Kingsley Amis described as "technically the remarkable artist: Auden, possibly Tennyson".

All this is fine of ably just but forlorn completeness. By one perhaps have kids' dissenting voi poetry and "Wagn. murred by a grudging conservatism. The anti-modernist bias of his selections for the *Oxford Book of Twentieth Century Verse* was rightly criticized by those who value Eliot higher than Betjeman.

In Going, Going he laments the passing of "The meadows, the lanes, / The guildhalls, the carved choirs." It is an understandable attitude but a dangerous one for a poet. A man whose imagination is furnished with images from a British Tourist Authority brochure is not likely to be able to say much that is fresh, creative and pertinent to the way we have to live now.

Lucy Hughes-Hallett

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# Canterbury's triumph: an embrace of love

The Pope and the Archbishop of Canterbury pass through the nave during the "celebration of faith" at Canterbury Cathedral on Saturday.

## Brian Sibley

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Falklands: Ireland the fence



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## A WHITSUN TO REMEMBER

The Visit — no need to say whose seems to be going remarkably well. The English have not gone mad for Pope John Paul II. They would have been letting down their own national traditions and international reputation if they had. They have had the good taste, on the whole, not to treat the occasion as the equivalent of the World Cup, or even the Royal Wedding, though much of the media coverage might have incited them to do so. Fewer than expected have actually turned out to line the streets and buy souvenirs, in spite of the perfect weather. (The latter may actually have deterred the casual Pope-watcher, either by making the garden or sea-side seem more attractive or, in a ricochet effect, by making him expect prohibitive traffic-jams.) The response has been serious, never rowdy, but overwhelmingly warm. The Pope has preached to congregations running into hundreds of thousands — millions if one includes the television audience. For the Roman Catholic population of England he has provided that sense of joy, courage and spiritual uplift that they were hoping for. The rest of us have been given much to respond to, and much to think about. The combination of the power of the man's personality and the majesty of his office is almost troubling.

The moment of supreme symbolic significance, even if technically outside the context of this "pastoral" visit, was of course Saturday's service in Canterbury Cathedral — a moment that can hardly have failed to move anyone who watched it. The sense of humility and sin-

cerity, of happiness achieved through a painful effort, was almost palpable when the Pope addressed his "dear brothers and sisters of the Anglican Communion, whom I love and long for...". What emphasis, what passion there was in the laborious Polish articulation of those English syllables, unfamiliar yet heavily charged with meaning. How happy I am to be able to speak directly to you today in this great Cathedral! There can surely have been no Anglican there, and few elsewhere, who did not share his happiness, and his longing, at that moment.

Beside the richness of that human contact, the common declaration with Archbishop Runcie may seem almost prosaic. When the feeling of unity in Christ is so strong, what need we any further international commissions, one is tempted to ask. But churches do not live by charisma alone. Belief implies doctrine, and church implies organization. That the Pope can be welcomed in Canterbury Cathedral, and can agree to come there as a guest of the Church of England, is already something wonderful. But he cannot yet say Mass in the church where Thomas Becket fell. There are many things about the faith, and about its earthly organization, on which Anglicans and Roman Catholics do not yet agree.

Much therefore depended on that common declaration, and there is much cause for rejoicing that it turns out to be a worthy fruit of the Pope's visit. The work of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, so recently completed and so

much misunderstood in some quarters, is warmly and deservedly endorsed. A new Commission is to be set up to carry on the work, examining outstanding doctrinal differences, preparing for a mutual recognition of ministries and even recommending practical steps for the restoration of full communion. That is looking a long way ahead, and the two prelates are right to stress that "this new Commission" task will not be easy. But their willingness to envisage and authorise the task is in itself a most encouraging act of faith.

It seems extraordinary now to think how nearly this visit did not happen, so far does it seem to soar in significance above the sad events in the South Atlantic. No one in Britain, thank goodness, has tried to use it to claim papal support or blessing for our war effort against Argentina. The British government showed commendable good sense in refraining from any contact with the Pope, so that the visit could go ahead without risk of that misinterpretation. That was one price that had to be paid. The other was the agreement to visit Argentina immediately afterwards. It is to be hoped that the Argentine government will show comparable good sense and restraint in that respect, and not use the Pope's visit to try to accredit the idea that the conflict is some kind of holy war between a Catholic country and a Protestant one. The Pope remains uncontaminated in Argentine eyes by any association with Mrs Thatcher. He should be allowed to remain similarly uncontaminated by association with President Galtieri.

## THE SUPPLY SIDE HAS TO GIVE

President Reagan could not have had a worse parting gift before setting out for the Versailles economic summit than the one given to him by Congress last week. Now that the House of Representatives has decisively rejected budget proposals put forward by the United States Congress (and acceptable to the Administration), it seems very unlikely that any compromise to cut the United States budget deficit can be achieved. Ever since he put forward his budget proposals early this year, the President has faced a series of defeats. In the Senate, he was forced to abandon his own budget plans and adopt an alternative programme put forward by Republican Senators. In the House of Representatives, proposals which are broadly consistent with the decisions of the Senate have been rejected in favour of alternatives giving more money to health care.

There are two quite separate issues at stake in assessing what needs to be done to the United States Budget. The first is how much has to be achieved in the way of reducing projected budget deficits in the years ahead. On present trends these could be over 200,000 million dollars by 1985, more than even the United States economy can afford. Both the administration and Congress have been forced to realise that deficits like this

are a recipe for disaster. But they have failed to reach any consensus of a second issue, just how the cut in the deficit is to be made.

The issues which divide Congress and the President are, predictably, ones. The Democrats want more money for social services and the poor; and less money for defence. The Republicans in Congress and the Administration want to roll back the social programmes, increase defence spending and go ahead with big tax cuts. These issues are difficult enough in themselves. This year they are allied to an election campaign for Congress which means that most Congressmen have no interest in reaching an agreement. Any medicine to reduce the size of the deficit is bound to be unpleasant to take; so it is natural that Congressmen wanting to get re-elected should try to put off taking it until after the election.

Natural, perhaps, but extremely damaging for the long-term health of the American economy. Interest rates in the US have stayed very high whilst inflation has come down. This means that in real terms interest rates are at higher levels than have been seen since the slump of 1929. The prospect of huge federal budget deficits will keep interest rates at that level for some time to come. Unless Congress and the

Administration are willing to make very big concessions to each other's position the market on Wall Street will keep interest rates high and the private sector of the American economy depressed. This combination of big budget deficits and a crippled private sector is not what the American people voted for when they elected Mr Reagan President.

The President can do only a limited amount to force Congress to take a more responsible attitude. One thing which he could do would be to remove from them the excuse that the deficit comes not from excessive spending but from a tax-cutting spree that the country cannot afford. President Reagan was willing to make the gesture of scrapping the final round of tax cuts which he is proposing this could go a long way to persuading financial markets that the administration now puts fiscal caution above its more fanciful "supply-side" notions for transforming the economy overnight. The fall in inflation is the great success of the first 15 months of Mr Reagan's administration. If he wants to make sure that inflation remains low and that the private sector is not forced to pay the whole price of achieving that, he should now be prepared to make sacrifices in his programme to get budget deficits down.

## Stansted airport

From Mr Graham Bright, MP for Luton East (Conservative). Sir, The arguments put forward (feature, May 19) by your Transport Correspondent, Michael Bailey, in favour of major expansion of Stansted airport to cater for 15 million passengers a year rest on a number of fallacies.

A fifth terminal at Heathrow would cost £1,000 million at half the cost (although it could not be regarded as a substitute for the second stage of expanding Stansted's capacity by a further 35 million as Mr Bailey so implausibly imagines). Together with a second terminal at Gatwick and full utilisation of the existing capacity at Luton and Stansted, the present system has enough flexibility to cope with the anticipated level of passenger traffic to the end of the 1990s.

Both the British Airports Authority and your correspondent ignore the unnecessary additional costs to the airlines of developing Stansted: these costs ultimately have to be borne by air travellers. And they seek to minimise the environmental damage which will be done to north-west Essex. Until the British Airports Authority's monopoly is broken, it will not be possible to devise a sensible solution to the capital's air traffic problems, let alone provide positive help to Scotland and the regions. Yours sincerely, GRAHAM BRIGHT, House of Commons.

## Aid to business

From Mr P. A. Bayliss. Sir, One pleasing aspect of the moves made by the banks into

mortgage finance and the subsequent consideration by building societies of cheque accounts and a new Building Societies Act is the creation of an atmosphere in which it is possible to debate the future of both institutions. No doubt banks will continue to provide finance for house purchase, but building societies are likely to remain the traditional source of this finance. I would draw your attention, however, to another modest, but important, proposal for the future of building societies which allows them to retain their traditional form of security — the house — and at the same time contribute to British business recovery.

For many people a large proportion of their personal wealth is tied up in the house in which they live. By early middle age their mortgage is well on the way to being paid off, but, in effect, the part of their personal assets represented by their house is frozen and unavailable to finance enterprise. If building societies offered additional mortgage facilities on the house to a prospective small business investor, then some of this wealth could be released, and the individual could be assisted either to set up his own business, or participate in the financing of somebody else's, hopefully with success, and in time employing others.

An example may illustrate the idea with more clarity. Say a house worth £50,000 has a mortgage outstanding of £10,000; a potential investor could take further mortgage for £5,000 for investment in a business. No doubt this £5,000 would do more than supplement the total amount of capital needed, rather than provide the total source of

finance required. However, this proposal would provide a most useful source of finance to supplement recent Government initiatives, such as the loan guarantee scheme and various business development packages provided by banks, particularly as it could take the form of equity capital.

The £5,000 loan would be relatively cheap for the investor with 13.5 per cent interest compared favourably with the 17-18 per cent interest on other sources of finance now available. He would also have a longer period for repayment. I have been assured that no legislation exists which would prohibit building societies undertaking such further advances. They would not, for example, have to judge the commercial viability of the investor's idea; rather they would have to judge if the value of the house would cover any default on the additional advance. Some building societies have granted such additional mortgages, although no clear policy appears to exist to provide loans for kitchen equipment and carpets, as seems to be the inference from the report in *The Times* of May 20, surely they could help foster productivity?

Yours faithfully, PHILIP BAYLISS, Deputy Chairman, Association of Independent Businesses, As from: 38 Chancery Lane, WC2. May 27.

## Long-term attitudes to a Falklands settlement

From Sir Duncan Wilson.

Sir, Now that our forces are nearer to recovering the Falklands there is a great and probably brief opportunity for our political leaders to exercise far-sighted statesmanship, without incurring the charges of weakness or of rewarding aggression.

In the field of international politics there have been some who are not to be trifled with and that we still (just) have extremely efficient conventional forces. We have shown that aggression does not always pay. However, the balance of gain and loss in this field is likely to be very different if we do not work immediately and openly for a viable long-term settlement. The danger of the present situation is apparent. The war over the Falklands has greatly weakened United States influence in Latin America and has opened the way to increased Soviet influence there. For these reasons alone the bitterness of defeat must be tempered if at all possible, and the chance of co-operation before too long with (among others) the Argentine in the South Atlantic must be emphasised. They have already paid a price for aggression.

Another important item in the long-term balance is the effect of recent crisis on NATO and the EEC. Member countries gave valuable support at a crucial stage, but many of them must have been unhappy at the employment of a substantial part of NATO's naval strength in such distant waters. The necessary burden of defence in the South Atlantic must be both reduced and shared.

The interests and importance of the United Nations must also be borne in mind. It is easy to sneer at the United Nations' ineffectiveness, but it can still have a very useful part to play. We were glad enough at the time of the Security Council's Resolution 502; the Secretary General did his best for a diplomatic solution and might have succeeded.

## Knowing the enemy

From Mr D. C. Potter, QC.

Sir, Now that the Falklands conflict is coming to a bloody climax may I express a view that I think is widely held in Britain: that our quarrel is not with the Argentine people, only with its blundering and aggressive Government. An conflict is bound to produce bitterness. Surely our political leaders should already have made it clear, over and over again, that we are determined, come what may, to restore as far as possible our former friendship with the Argentine nation. I have not heard or read any clear indication of this from any politician (save perhaps those who oppose the whole expedition); but I hear it repeatedly

## Unanimity in EEC dealings

From Mr Leolin Price, QC.

Sir, There are several answers to Mr Robert Saunders, whose letter about UK obligations to the EEC is published by you today (May 27). The first and principal answer is that the negotiations which preceded our entry were concluded on the basis of understandings which have never called for this country to adopt the attitudes which he, like other enthusiasts, would impose on us. The White Paper of July, 1971 (Cmd 4715) was specific about this: "On a question where a Government considers that vital national interests are involved, it is established that the decision should be unanimous" (para. 29). In winding up the extended debate in the House of Commons on October 28, 1971, the then Prime Minister said (S23 Hansard 2207): "Unanimity" was the result of the Luxembourg agreement which the Community accepted, which we accepted.

Everyone knew that our entry was on that basis; and everyone who considers the matter objectively knows that this essential basis on which we entered the Community was thrown aside by those who purported, against our veto, to vote the recent farm price increases into operation.

It must be the duty of our Westminster Government to restore, without delay, the basis on which our membership of the Community was established and has always rested. When our Westminster Government regards a matter as falling within the unanimity rule we cannot permit other governments, or any governmental organ of the Community, to overrule our Westminster Government.

Mr Roy Jenkins may object, plaintively, that this insistence on the right to require unanimity is "a recipe for a static Community"; but I remember that the late President Pompidou, as well as his great predecessor de Gaulle, regarded this right as essential to the workability of the Community; and, looking impartially at the Community's affairs during the period of membership, I do not think its role or powers should be stretched in any direction which has learned how to be efficiently and sensibly the (but, fortunately, limited) factor entrusted to it.

Yours truly, LEOLIN PRICE, 10 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, WC2. May 27.

## Art and morals

From Miss Anne Redmon.

Sir, Piers Paul Read's agonized complaint (May 22) against the abuse of sexuality in the modern novel makes interesting, even refreshing reading; but he does Catholicism (to which I adhere myself) as if it were a disservice if he seeks to negate the last in order to support the first. The responsibility of the novelist, it seems to me, is precisely to come to terms with the evil in himself through his characters, and he can redeem that evil insofar as he interprets it and mediates his conquest of it for others. The Catholic artist must share not only with his readers but with God in a ultimately takes part in all he writes, thinks or does. This can be such a painful business that it is hard to see how Mr Read can say that "Art portrays the pleasures of this life, not the next."

Perhaps the debased representation of the sexual union in modern writing characterizes, merely a faithless, loveless age. Surely Mr Read would acknowledge that the central act of marriage both reflects and celebrates the love of God incarnate in His Church. The soft porn which sometimes parades itself as modern literature is offensive; but a failure to recognize the holiness there is, even in a damaged Creation, may be more dangerous. After all, Christ loves it so much that He chose to enter it, died to save it, and has redeemed it.

Yours faithfully, ANNE REDMON, 40 Broomhouse Road, SW6. May 22.

## Flagging spirits

From Mr Geoffrey Brain.

Sir, Deciding to partake of a har lunch at a hostelry in the Berkshire countryside last Tuesday, May 24, I was impressed to see on arrival that outside, flying proudly from a flag pole, was the Union Jack. How patriotic I thought! There to celebrate the landing in the Falklands, or was it perhaps because it was Empire Day?

Not so, as when I inquired within of the proprietor I was told: "Oh that flag. We put it up on St George's Day and it has just got left there for the past month!"

Yours truly, GEOFFREY BRAIN, 1 Swanston Cottages, High Street, Reading. May 25.

## Manners and women

From Mr Max Taylor.

Sir, In my untypical experience, the Cheltenham girl says, "Gosh you look pale", the Wycombe Abbey girl says, "I'll get you a glass of champagne", and the Heathfield girl drinks it. Yours faithfully, MAX TAYLOR, 44 Northumberland Place, W2. May 27.

## A lack of support

From Mrs Carolyn E. Lowe.

Sir, As an American living full time in Britain, I find it increasingly frustrating to note an acute lack of positive rhetoric and conviction emerging from Washington in support of Britain and her cause in the South Atlantic. Allowing for and acknowledging that there was a time when it was appropriate and potentially beneficial for the Reagan administration to maintain their position of even-handedness while trying to effect successful negotiations between Britain and Argentina, I feel that the time for a far more assertive and unqualified level of support for Britain from the Reagan administration is long overdue.

## Media attitudes

From Mr John Hope.

Sir, During the past 24 hours I have happened to be in conversation with 12 individuals, ranging from two house painters to a university don, three of them women, and have listened to their opinions about the Falklands war. To simplify, three were, in varying degrees, "against" it, the remainder "for" it. What they all agreed, however, was their disgust or anger at the "masochistic relish" with which the media are reporting British losses.

I, and I believe, many others, also deplore the media's apparent obsession with fear, bereavement, and suffering, while they ignore, or understate the courage, determination and high conscience of the British forces as well as their successes. (Compare, for instance, the amount of space given to the destruction of four Argentine fighters and the huge coverage of the naval losses.)

Exactly. Today (May 27) by saying that loss of hope rather than loss of life is the factor that decides wars. By its negative and defeatist reporting the media seem to be doing their best to ensure that, in this war, hope will be the second casualty.

## War reporting

From Mr R. F. Bennett.

Sir, Mr Wain's reply (May 17) to Mr Downie's criticism (May 11) of the BBC's speculation about British moves against the Falkland Islands does not hold water. "It is the task of the intelligence staff," he writes, "to put themselves into their opponents' shoes and to assess options, capabilities, perceptions and intentions." But they sometimes make mistakes. In June 1944 the German intelligence staff believed that the invasions would come in the Pas de Calais, not in Normandy, with the result that divisions which might have endangered the first landings were kept well away from the battle area to guard against an imaginary threat. In December 1944 the Allies failed to read the signs of a coming enemy offensive in the Ardennes, the most lightly-held sector of their front.

Intelligent but uninformed speculation may unwittingly give a damaging hint of the truth. It is limited number of tactical options open to the British commander makes speculation particularly dangerous. Yours faithfully, RALPH BENNETT, President, Magdalen College, Cambridge.

## Women on duty

From Mr F. A. Raisin.

Sir, There have been many references to our men and boys at present seeing action in the South Atlantic. In my view, it should not be forgotten that there are many women and girls there as well, including members of the nursing services. Yours faithfully, FRANK A. RAISIN, 82A Eton Avenue, Sudbury Town, Wembley, Middlesex.

## Venezuelan claims

From Mr R. J. McNally.

Sir, Venezuelan claims are not only confined to the Latin American mainland, as reported by your correspondent (May 20). As well as claiming some two thirds of Guyana, there are potential claims to Trinidad, as is evident from a government statement of the week April 11, 1982.

Venezuelan solidarity with Argentina. Military action must not be ambiguous or limited. Venezuelan solidarity ought to be doubted as we are victims of British colonialism dating from 12 years before our independence when the islands of Trinidad and Tobago were the Captain Generalcy of Venezuela.

What then does the future hold for the Caribbean? Yours sincerely, R. J. McNALLY, 10 Burwood Court, Canobie Road, Forest Hill, SE23.

## Peruvian intervention

From Mrs J. A. McCoubrey.

Sir, Frank Johnson (May 26) is surely mistaken in believing that it is Señor Padgett who is Mr Foot's powerful Peruvian negotiator. Padgett has lived for too long at number 32 Windsor Gardens to have any credibility with the Argentines.

It must be Aunt Lucy in whom Mr Foot pines his hopes. She, you will recall, still lives in Peru, in the Home For Retired Bears. Yours sincerely, V. MCCOUBREY, 15 Brauncelley Road, Cranwell, Lincolnshire.

## South Atlantic fund

From Mr R. B. Cruise.

Sir, To send money to the South Atlantic Fund we must write a complicated six-line address and add a stamp, thus giving the Post Office a profit from others' generosity. Could not the Post Office encourage contributions and itself show generosity by making the address just "South Atlantic Fund, Freeport, London"? Yours faithfully, R. B. CRUISE, 3 Albert Road, New Milton, Hampshire.

## From Lord Cayzer.

Sir, Lord Beswick, in his letter of May 25, suggests that in the present situation the Government should not press through Parliament its more partisan legislation. Would he agree that industrial action should be suspended during the period of hostilities? Yours faithfully, LORD CAYZER, Cayzer House, 2 & 4, St Mary Axe, EC3.

## From Major B. E. Darby (ret).

Sir, Referring to your correspondent's report from Santiago on page 6 today (May 24, early edition) he may be interested to learn that St. Bransfield was off Spithead heading seawards in mid-afternoon of Friday, May 14.

Her distinctive red hull drew my attention, and the fact that her port of registry is shown as "Stanley, Falkland Islands". So she could not, a few days later, be "off Chile". Yours sincerely, B. E. DARBY, Merrifield, Woodmancote, Emsworth, Hampshire.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
May 29: The Prince of Wales this morning attended a Service in Canterbury Cathedral.  
His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.  
The Prince of Wales, President of the International Council, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, was present this evening

at a Ball in aid of United World Colleges at Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire.  
The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

An art auction in aid of the Tropical Health Unit, Institute of Child Health, London University, The Leonard Cheshire Foundation International and the Disabilities Study Unit will be held on June 8 at the Belgian Embassy residence, 36 Belgrave Square, at 6pm.

### Forthcoming marriage

**Mr A. B. Dick-Cleland** and **Miss N. H. Green**  
The engagement is announced between Alastair, son of Mr and Mrs J. B. Dick-Cleland, of Hawkhurst, Kent, and Nicola, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. F. Green, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

### Marriage

**Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Seddon** and **the Hon Mrs R. Wrottesley**  
The marriage took place on Saturday at All Saints, Dummer, Hampshire, of Lieutenant-Colonel Jonathan Seddon-Brown, Scots Guards, son of the late Major Dennis Seddon-Brown and of Mrs Nell Fletcher, of The Old Vicarage, Shipton, Bellingham, Hampshire, and the Hon Mrs Georgina Wrottesley, widow of the Hon Richard Wrottesley, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Peter Clifton, of Dummer House, Basingstoke, Hampshire. Canon P. F. Ashton and the Rev T. J. Miles officiated.  
The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Tamara Vestey, Philippe Haines and Fiona Seddon-Brown. Major A. M. H. Joscelyne was best man.  
A reception was held at Dummer House and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

### gress of legislation

May 24 Transport Bill  
The Transport Bill (No. 10) was read a second time in the House of Commons on May 24. It provides for the regulation of transport services, including the regulation of the transport of goods and passengers by road, rail, air and sea.  
The Bill was introduced by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Peter Walker. It is expected to be passed by the House of Commons in the near future.

### Latest wills

**Lady Waverley** of Grimston, JP, of Sleights, North Yorkshire, died on May 24 at the age of 82. She left a large number of bequests to relatives and other legatees, and half to the Flower Fund Homes, Scarborough.

### Latest appointments

Latest appointments include: Mr C. Wilson-Pemberton to be Vice-President of the Royal Society of St George (City of London Branch).

## Lean times ahead in the Scottish pine forests

From Jonathan Wills, Carbridge, Inverness-shire

The Scottish crossbill is a very fussy eater. It thrives only on the fir cones of the Scots pine and then only in natural forests. Forestry Commission plantations, where all the trees are usually the same age, it abhors.

Lean times are coming for the crossbill, according to Mr David Mims, Scottish conservation officer of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, and all because the last remnants of the Caledonian pine forest are dying out.

Mr Mims says that the forest once covered most of the Scottish highlands. Felling, burning and above all grazing have reduced it to straggling copses. The RSPB believes that unless red deer grazing is more strictly controlled the last of the Caledonian woods will be in danger.

In too many places the pinewoods have stopped regenerating naturally. Scots pine is a popular tree for commercial forestry, but the dense regiments of the plantations are of little use to the crossbill, the crested tit or the capercaillie. Like the red squirrels, pine martens, wood ants, green hairstreak butterflies, blueberries and creeping ladies' tresses, these species do best in the open glades of a mature wood with a good mixture of young, middle-aged and elderly pines.

The human species also thrives in natural pine forests, as is evident from the success of the Pinewood

Trail now open at the village of Inverness. For 8,000 years Scots pine and the associated forest floor flora have thrived there among the glacial sands and boulders.

Carbridge pinewood will survive, as will the natural forest around the RSPB's famous osprey reserve at Boat of Garten, just down the road. Elsewhere the future is bleak. The Forestry Commission does have a scheme to encourage the planting, regeneration and management of native pinewoods. As with so much else in conservation, the admirable intention is frustrated by lack of money.

The RSPB believes that the Scottish crossbill will not be the only loser if the forests are mismanaged. The human race will lose a particularly beautiful part of its natural environment, as well as an economic asset, which could and should be husbanded for the nation and for local timber workers.

The society's concern is clear. It is shared by the National Nature Council. The Council has just announced that it has created a new national nature reserve on Speyside. The 4,748-acre Abernethy Forest includes the largest of all the surviving mature pinewoods. Natural regeneration will be augmented by a planting programme and commercial timber felling and grazing will be carefully controlled under an agreement with the owner, Forest Lodge Estate.

## A defender of virtue in art

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Mr Julian Thompson, who takes over as chairman of Sotheby's on June 2, is little known to the public, but his personality is likely to shape the art market over the next few decades. It is a strong personality and a sympathetic one. He will be on the side of virtue in a world that is often crooked as well as colourful.

At 40 Mr Thompson is young to be taking over so important a role. It is the disarray among the top management at Sotheby's after the resignation of Mr Peter Wilson as chairman two years ago that has brought him forward.

Mr Wilson took over Sotheby's in 1957 and built it from a small London auctioneering firm into an international combine. His entrepreneurial flair, combined with an eye for quality in every field of art, amounted to little short of genius.

A genius is very difficult to follow, as Lord Westmorland, his cousin, who took over from him, was quick to discover. Lord Westmorland searched for a new management structure, a difficult task with a board of embittered colleagues.

Mr Gordon Brueton, chief executive of Thomson International and a long-standing Sotheby board member, finally turned matters out. He interviewed all the top people and came up with his recommendations. Mr Thompson, who had been running the Chinese department since 1969, was picked for the big job.

Under the reorganization Sotheby International is divided into three parts. Mr Thompson has charge of the United Kingdom and the rest of the world, excluding the Americas, where Sotheby's auctioneering will be run independently by Mr John Marion from New York. A group chief executive, Mr Graham Llewellyn, and a group board link the three sections, but Mr Thompson claims that he will have a free hand to put his own stamp on the parts that he runs.

He has shown his business acumen by making an outstanding success of Sotheby's sales in Hongkong. It has become the world centre for the exchange of important Chinese art.



Archbishop's guests: The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope at Canterbury on Saturday surrounded by fellow churchmen.

## The Pope: 'Man conquers space, but is unsure about himself'

The following are extracts from the Pope's addresses at the weekend:

**Digby Stuart College, London (religious orders)**

To most people you are known for what you do. Visitors to your abbey and religious houses see you celebrate the liturgy, or follow you in prayer and contemplation. People of all ages and conditions benefit directly from your many different services. You are to those men and women who care for the sick, the handicapped, you bring the word of God to the young and human and Christian maturity.

Most people know what you do, and admire and appreciate you for it. Your true greatness, though, comes from what you are. Perhaps what you are is less known and understood. In fact, what you are can only be grasped in the light of the "newness of life" revealed by the Risen Lord. For you are a "new creation" (1 Cor V, 17).

At some time in your lives, the call of the Lord to a "special intimacy and union with him in his redemptive mission" became clear. You have overcome your hesitations. You put aside your doubts and difficulties and committed yourselves to a life of total fidelity to the highest ideals of the Gospel. Your free decision was sustained by grace, and your perseverance through the years is a magnificent testimony of the victory of grace over the forces that struggle to tarnish the newness of your life in Christ.

This "newness of life" is a gift of Christ to his Church. It is a proof of the Church's holiness, an expression of her vitality.

**Wembley Stadium**

As I look at this great assembly I am full of respect for each of you. You are God's sons and daughters; he loves you. I believe in you. I believe in all mankind. I believe in the unique dignity of each individual has a value that can never be ignored or taken away.

Yet I also know that often, too often, human dignity and human rights are not respected. Man is set against man, class against class, in useless conflicts. Immigrants, people of a different colour, religion or culture suffer discrimination and hostility. The heart of man is restless and hungry. Man is unsure about himself; he is confused about the direction in which he is heading. It is tragic that our task today is to build a greater than our wisdom about

ourselves. All this must be changed. "No longer, the earth is full of your creation. When you send forth your Spirit, they are created, and the glamour of the face of the earth. Let this be our plea. May we be renewed in the depths of our hearts in the power of the Holy Spirit."

Together we shall renew our baptismal promises. We shall reject sin, and the glamour of evil, and Satan, the father of sin and prince of darkness. We shall profess our faith in the One God, in his Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ, in the coming of the Holy Spirit, in the Church, in life everlasting. And we shall be responsible for the words we say, and be bound by an alliance with our God.

**Crystal Palace (Polish community)**

During the Vatican Council, Cardinal Heenan, president of the English and Welsh hierarchy, visited the Polish bishops who were staying in the College on the Avenue. His words were impressed on my memory with remarkable force. He began his address with the words: "Polish bishops saved Britain". I refer to these words today because it seems to me that we must look there, for a reply to the question of your identity here. Who are you? Are you merely a community of emigrants? Or are you a community which exists all over the world? That you certainly are. And it is certainly necessary to seek here an analogy with the great migration of the last century, which was chiefly concentrated in France.

Nevertheless, there is something special which in a certain sense does not let us think of the migration of the last century, which was chiefly concentrated in France. It is something special which in a certain sense does not let us think of the migration of the last century, which was chiefly concentrated in France. It is something special which in a certain sense does not let us think of the migration of the last century, which was chiefly concentrated in France.

Education, of the complete man, education in truth and education in Christian and Polish values, is the task of the present state of public morals does not always guarantee the family, and especially the parents, necessary authority which is their duty.

There are various causes contributing to this. The family therefore needs particular pastoral care. Only the family which is strong in God and conscious of its Christian duties is competent to carry out the tasks of educating the complete man, since, as I said in another occasion, "the work of educating man is not only carried out with the help of institutions, with the help of parents and teachers, but is also carried out by the man himself, who is always man and his moral authority, which derives from the truth of his principles, and from

the conformity of his actions with these principles". Today I raise my voice from this spot with the words of the Apostolic Exhortation *Familiaris consortio*. Family, discover the irrepressible appeal you have within yourself. Family, "become" what you are. Being gathered by word and sacrament as a church of the home, become, the greater church, both mistress and mother.

**Coventry Airport**

On that first Pentecost our Saviour gave the apostles the power to forgive sins when he poured into their hearts the gift of the Holy Spirit. The same Holy Spirit comes to you today in the sacrament of confirmation. It involves you more completely in the Church's fight against sin and in her mission for fostering holiness. He comes to dwell more fully in your hearts and to strengthen you for the struggle with evil.

My dear young people, the world of today needs you, for it needs men and women who are filled with the Holy Spirit. It needs your courage and hopefulness, your faith and your perseverance. The world of tomorrow will be built by you.

Today you receive the gift of the Holy Spirit so that you may work with deep faith and with loving charity so that you may help to bring to the world the fruits of reconciliation and peace. Strengthened by the Holy Spirit and his manifold gifts, commit yourselves wholeheartedly to the Church's struggle against sin. Strive to be unselfish; try not to be obsessed with material things. Be active members of the People of God; be reconciled with each other and devoted to the work of justice, which will bring peace on earth.

**Speke Airport**

It is only fitting that I should take this occasion to acknowledge the generosity for which Britain has long been known. The nation and other parts of the world have changed in the course of time, much as it still sent to those in need, especially in the developing countries — and lately to my own homeland.

I remember how Cardinal Heenan, who has been Archbishop of Liverpool, told the Polish bishops during the Second Vatican Council: "It was the Polish pilots who saved England during the war." His words, your recent assistance to Poland show the strong ties of concern and friendship which have existed for years between Poland and Britain. I pray that these ties

will be ever deepened and renewed.

I hope that, despite all obstacles, the generosity of your hearts will never weaken.

Our times present us with many challenges and difficulties. One problem in particular which I would like to mention is unemployment. I know that you are experiencing this very seriously in Liverpool, and it is one of the major problems facing society as a whole.

In many countries, unemployment has risen sharply and caused hardship to individuals and families. It tends to sow seeds of bitterness, division and even violence. The young, unable to find a job, feel cheated of their dreams, while those who have lost their jobs feel rejected and useless. This tragedy affects every aspect of life, from the material and physical to the mental and spiritual.

It therefore very much concerns the Church, which seeks to share the hardships and sufferings, as well as the joys and hopes, of the men and women of our time. It is a mission of vital importance, and it deserves the attention and prayers of all people of good will.

There is no sin, which cannot be forgiven. If we approach the throne of mercy with humble and contrite hearts, the infinite mercy of God is becoming a reality. What I described in my homily as "the resurrection of our lives" is, in fact, the resurrection of our human experience, even to the point of suffering the final and most cruel effect of the power of sin, death. He really became one like us in all things but sin. But evil with all its power did not win. By dying, Christ destroyed our death by rising from the dead. His wounds are healed and our sins are forgiven. For this reason, when the Lord appeared to his disciples after the resurrection, he showed them his hands and his side. He wanted them to see that the victory had been won; to see that he, the Risen Christ, had transformed the symbols of sin and death into symbols of hope and life.

On this day of Pentecost, as the Church proclaims the resurrection of Christ, let us give thanks to the Holy Spirit, who is the source of our life and our hope. Let us give greater emphasis to the sacrament of penance in our own lives. Let us strive to safeguard the peace of our hearts. Let us give greater emphasis to the sacrament of penance in our own lives. Let us strive to safeguard the peace of our hearts. Let us give greater emphasis to the sacrament of penance in our own lives. Let us strive to safeguard the peace of our hearts.

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## OBITUARY

### ROMY SCHNEIDER Versatile screen actress

Romy Schneider, the film actress, was found dead in her Paris apartment on May 29. She was 43 and had apparently suffered a heart attack.

She appeared in more than 50 films, the first when she was 14, and after emerging as one of the leading actresses of the German cinema in the 1950s she gained an international reputation working for such directors as Visconti, Welles and Losey. Elegant and seductive, she had a striking screen presence but also excellent performances of both comic and dramatic parts, her career did not quite fulfil its early promise. Her private life was touched by tragedy: her 14-year-old son was killed last year when he slipped and was impaled on iron spikes while climbing a fence.

Romy Schneider was born Rosemarie (later contracted to Romy) Albrecht-Retty in Vienna on September 23 1938. Her father, Wolf Albrecht-Retty, was a stage and screen actor and her mother, Magda Schneider, a popular star of Austrian and German films. It was with her mother that she made her screen debut in 1953 and the two of them acted together in several subsequent films, mainly romantic comedies. After playing the young Queen Victoria, Romy Schneider went on to appear as the Empress Elizabeth of Austria in a series known as the "Sissi" films and she was also in re-makes of two of the pre-war period: *Der Letzte Mann* and *Madchen in Uniform*.

A friendship with the actor, Alain Delon, led to her French film success. She did not become known outside the Continent until Luciano Visconti picked her for the leading part in his

contribution to a portmanteau film, *Boccaccio '70*, in 1962. Soon afterwards, she gave a telling performance as the maid-servant Leni in Orson Welles's film of Kafka's *The Trial*, and then was taken up by American directors: Carl Foreman for *The Victors* and Otto Preminger for *The Cardinal*. She went to Hollywood to make a comedy, *Good Neighbour Sam*, with Jack Lemmon, and was one of several international stars supporting Peter Sellers in *What's New Pussycat?*

In the late 1960s she made three films in Britain but thereafter her career was concentrated on the continent and particularly France, which was her home for many years. She played the mistress of the Assassination of Trotsky and the Empress Elizabeth again in Visconti's *Ludwig*; while among her more notable French films were the *Les Femmes d'Alger*, *Les Chabrol* films, *Les Thibaults* and *Les Maîtres de la Mer*.

Romy Schneider was twice married. Firstly to the German actor-director Harry Meyen, who committed suicide. Her second marriage was to the photographer Daniel Barenboim.

### HERB ALBERT NORDEN

Herb Albert Norden, who was the chief propagandist of the German Democratic Republic, died yesterday after a long illness, having played an important role in the dissemination of the main principles of West German foreign policy, particularly to the age of 77.

Norden was born in 1904 in Myslowitz in Silesia, the son of a Rabbi. He went to school in Elberfeld and in 1918 joined the Free Socialist Youth organization. In 1920 he joined the Communist Youth Union and then the KPD (Communist Party of Germany). From 1921 he served as apprentice in a printing house.

In 1925 he moved to Elberfeld but gave this up to become a trainee with the Communist newspaper *Freiheit* in Düsseldorf.

Thereafter his career in communist journalism began. He was deputy chief editor of *Kommunistische Welt* in 1924 and of the *Hallesche Arbeiter-Zeitung* in 1925. Other journalistic posts he held were that of chief editor of the *Essener Arbeiter-Zeitung* and of *Die Arbeiter-Zeitung* in 1933. He was also on the staff of the *Frankfurter Arbeiter-Zeitung* in 1933 and the *Frankfurter Arbeiter-Zeitung* in 1933.

There he organized a "Communist" newspaper, *Freiheit*, in Düsseldorf.

After the war he was a communist journalist in East Germany. He was deputy chief editor of *Kommunistische Welt* in 1945 and of the *Hallesche Arbeiter-Zeitung* in 1945.

It was thought that the GDR's strident anti-Israel and Russian-inspired anti-Zionist policies had placed him under some strain in 1968 and he appeared to take a back seat in political life at the time of the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia. But he was seen to be back at the helm of East German agitprop in 1969 and received the Order of Karl Marx, the GDR's highest distinction, in that year. He continued to argue for a hard propaganda line even during the dramatic liberalization which became manifest in the 1970s.

### CAPTAIN F. A. SLOCUM

A correspondent writes:

Frank Slocum, who died on May 22, was known to many of his wartime associates as "Finger". He was a member of the general staff, opening up communications by both sea and air with Occupied Europe. He became the architect of a vast network of landings and air-lifts up to the end of the war. He was a member of the general staff, opening up communications by both sea and air with Occupied Europe. He became the architect of a vast network of landings and air-lifts up to the end of the war.

Many British and American airmen owed their survival to Dep Slocum and his ships. Intelligence agents of several nationalities depended on him for their regular life at sea. He was a member of the general staff, opening up communications by both sea and air with Occupied Europe. He became the architect of a vast network of landings and air-lifts up to the end of the war.

From there he moved to St Barnabas at Cambridge, the beginning of a long association with that university. He was appointed chaplain to Downing College in 1934, and held the post for nine years, 1934-43. He was a member of the general staff, opening up communications by both sea and air with Occupied Europe. He became the architect of a vast network of landings and air-lifts up to the end of the war.

His service landed and retrieved agents for SOE, MIA, the American OSS and during the last two years of the war rescued many hundreds of RAF and USAF aviators and airmen. He was a member of the general staff, opening up communications by both sea and air with Occupied Europe. He became the architect of a vast network of landings and air-lifts up to the end of the war.

Many British and American airmen owed their survival to Dep Slocum and his ships. Intelligence agents of several nationalities depended on him for their regular life at sea. He was a member of the general staff, opening up communications by both sea and air with Occupied Europe. He became the architect of a vast network of landings and air-lifts up to the end of the war.

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## Moreover . . . Miles Kingston

**Birthdays today**



Sir Maxwell Joseph, chairman of Grand Metropolitan, who is 72.

Sir Walter Barrie, 31; Miles Edith, 74; Miss Florence Desmond, 77; Mr. C. H. Eastwood, 52; Admiral Sir James Eberle, 55; Mr. Denholm Elliott, 60; the Rev Professor L. A. Garrard, 78; Mr. Andrew Grima, 61; Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock, 75; Major-General F. Horrocks, 75; Sir Atholl Oakeley, 82; Miss Athene Seyle, 93; Sir Ewart Smith, 85; Dr. William Taylor, 52; Mr R. W. Wood, 80.

### Correction

The suggestion that icons from the George R. Hann collection were 1930's fakes was made by Mr Jadwin Teterianov, not Mr Bronislav Devorky as stated in the sale room report on May 24. Mr Devorky was employed by Christie's to catalogue the collection.

Today is a very important day in the history of banking. It sees the creation of a quite unfamiliar principle: The bank is to be called the Moreover Bank and it will have assets of billions of pounds, or nearly enough to replace billions of pounds very moment they are stolen from its premises.

It is no secret that banks are going through a very dangerous time. They are under threat from two directions, building societies and the Polish problem.

The threat of the building societies is simply that it is possible to go into a building society on a Saturday morning or weekday teatime and withdraw money.

The Polish problem is that banks have lent vast amounts of money to many countries such as Poland without any guarantee of getting it back. The West can be brought to its knees by too many countries ringing up to say they have decided to go into liquidation. That would be specially awkward if they rang up at teatime or on a Saturday morning, when the West would be closed.

It would be even more awkward if Poland and the building societies decided to collaborate against the banks.

A few voices have been heard making helpful suggestions. Barclays Bank is thinking about opening a few branches on Saturday. The Institute of Directors has suggested that we have too many Bank holidays (an idea

first put forward in this column a few weeks ago, and no doubt stem from us).

Most banks, however, are putting their faith blindly in the new technology. This is a system whereby machines are installed outside banks to take away your credit card for days on end and to cause queues of cars and longer than ever seen inside banks.

The Moreover Bank does not believe in the new technology but in very different principles it is going back in time, much farther than Barclays, to the great days of the eighteenth century, when banks were personal, efficient and even profitable.

The Moreover Bank will have only one branch, in Fowell Lane, in the City of London, but it will be open all the time. Easy chairs will be provided and there will be provision of comforts as far as the antiquated British licensing laws allow: no charge will be made for corkage.

The manager is not on the premises he can always be found round the corner in Hairdressers Yard, holding court in the Moreover Coffee House, where many famous authors and artists of the day will also be found.

Business may be conducted in the coffee house as easily as in the bank.

To prevent theft of pens from the bank, a new pen will be presented to all customers at each visit. There will be no cheques, gimmicks to attract students, they will instead be offered free and plentiful help with

their studies and exams, including the chance to meet famous "personages" of the day in the coffee house conditions, and to talk to them, about books of theirs that are on the shelves.

Staff have agreed to work extremely long hours in a spirit of enthusiasm. That is partly because they have been given their own tall beards and quill pens, partly because they are all members of the Guild of Bank Clerks, a Victorian trade association with very moderate demands which has not been active since 1883.

If loans made to such countries as Poland are not repaid by the agreed time, no financial penalty will be inflicted, instead the bank merely asks for the right to take over the running of that country until its finances are on an even keel. Many directors of the bank already have personal experience of running countries, sometimes in a more lowly capacity as crowned heads.

Should the monarch of Britain or any other country wish to raise money for making war or sending an expedition in search of valuable minerals they need only proceed on time-honoured manner up the river Thames by barge to apply personally to the bank manager or, if preferred, to any former crowned head on our staff.

The Moreover Bank will shortly be open for business. Watch this column for further details.



OBITUARY  
MY SCHNEIDER  
Little screen actress

# Lendl defeated by precocious Swede Wilander

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl, who had been favourite to win the men's singles title, was beaten 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2 by Mats Wilander, of Sweden, aged 17, in the fourth round of the French Championships here today. Wilander, left-school less than two years ago, and this was his first five-set match. It lasted three hours and 58 minutes.

Lendl lost his first set in five sets to Bjorn Borg, the first of his six French titles in 1974 at the age of 16. There was no story in the draw this time — or was there? It must have seemed to Lendl that, except for Wilander's curly hair, Borg's ghost has come back to haunt him. Wilander plays the same way, has the same quick-witted sense of humour, is precocious in Wilander as it used to be in Borg, and the same insouciantly icy composure, no matter how critical a rally may be.

Wilander already ranks eighteenth in the world. We knew he was good, but not how good he could be. And today's result represents a big advance rather than a terminus. As he wrote tomorrow in his diary, "I was a bit nervous, but I was quiet and pointed out that Borg was a great champion. 'We will have to wait and see if Wilander can beat Borg'." Wilander still had a maximum of three matches to play here, Lendl said. "It will be very difficult for him, mentally and physically, to play the others. I think he does not make a champion."

That was reasonable. Indeed, Lendl's entire conduct of the match was reasonable — and his opponent was not. Wilander was awfully apprehensive, but he gradually realised that his opponent was much less predictable than the cool, flowing efficiency of Wilander's experience. The authority drained out of Lendl; he was like a man walking alone in the woods at night and hearing strange noises. The end.

Lendl became awfully apprehensive, but he gradually realised that his opponent was much less predictable than the cool, flowing efficiency of Wilander's experience. The authority drained out of Lendl; he was like a man walking alone in the woods at night and hearing strange noises. The end.

## Mottram falls to Kronk

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Paul Kronk, who has been out of tournament tennis for several months with hamstring problems, yesterday defeated Buster Mottram in the final of the West of Scotland Championships, sponsored by Langs Supreme at Newlands, Glasgow, Leanne Maik writes.

Ranked around 60th in the world a year ago but now down to about 16th, Kronk was often criticised for his lack of power. He finally clinched a 5-2 lead. The fifth set lost two match points at 5-3 in the second set but had no difficulty in the next game, the vital shot being a glorious backhand pass, which took him to 40-15.

John McEnroe makes a surprise appearance in the grass court tournament sponsored by GNC-Mobex, Kitchens, which starts at Didsbury, Manchester, today. "McEnroe's entry was confirmed after a New York Times article said that he was injured and had been out of tennis for a long time. He is now fit and ready to play."

## Mrs Fudge's world best

By Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent

British domestic athletics was not greatly uplifted by yesterday's United Kingdom "classic" championships at Wembley, but by the end of the week one of the winners, Paula Fudge, of Primley, could give the season a help, at least by reclaiming a world record.

At 30, Mrs Fudge is now as fit as she has ever been and proved the point yesterday by winning the 3,000 metres title in 8 minutes 52.88 seconds, a championship best time and the fastest in the world this year; but came within 20 centimetres of her personal best. Such was her confidence that she too, set her sights on a world record. She finished at 71.88m to Antoneta Tudorova, of Bulgaria, who competes against her in Bratislava this week.

The Olympic finalist, Heather Oakes, showed she had made a good recovery from Achilles tendon problems when winning 100m in 14.88sec.

MEET'S 5,000m: 1. T. Hutchings 15m 08.88; 2. S. Harris 15m 12.24; 3. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 4. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 5. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 6. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 7. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 8. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 9. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 10. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 11. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 12. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 13. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 14. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 15. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 16. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 17. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 18. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 19. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 20. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 21. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 22. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 23. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 24. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 25. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 26. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 27. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 28. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 29. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 30. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 31. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 32. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 33. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 34. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 35. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 36. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 37. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 38. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 39. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 40. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 41. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 42. 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Jones 15m 12.24; 484. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 485. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 486. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 487. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 488. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 489. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 490. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 491. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 492. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 493. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 494. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 495. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 496. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 497. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 498. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 499. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 500. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 501. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 502. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 503. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 504. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 505. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 506. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 507. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 508. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 509. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 510. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 511. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 512. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 513. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 514. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 515. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 516. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 517. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 518. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 519. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 520. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 521. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 522. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 523. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 524. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 525. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 526. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 527. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 528. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 529. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 530. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 531. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 532. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 533. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 534. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 535. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 536. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 537. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 538. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 539. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 540. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 541. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 542. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 543. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 544. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 545. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 546. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 547. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 548. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 549. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 550. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 551. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 552. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 553. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 554. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 555. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 556. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 557. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 558. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 559. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 560. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 561. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 562. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 563. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 564. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 565. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 566. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 567. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 568. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 569. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 570. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 571. S. Jones 15m 12.24; 5







**Doncaster**

Tote Double: 3.15 and 4.15. Treble: 2.45, 3.45 and 4.45

**2.15 ZETLAND STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £1,035: 80 (10) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.45 RANSKILL STAKES (2-y-o: Selling: £1,301: 50 (5) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.15 YORKSHIRE TRAINERS HANDICAP (2-y-o: 21m) (8 runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.35 IMPER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £5,453: 70 (6) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.35 CHRISTIE'S K M GENTLEMEN'S HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £4,292: 3m 30 (10) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.10 SEVERN HANDICAP (£1,497: 70 runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.10 MASSEY FERGUSON HUNTERS-CHASE (maiden: £3,291: 2m 10 (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.10 MASSEY FERGUSON HUNTERS-CHASE (maiden: £3,291: 2m 10 (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.10 MASSEY FERGUSON HUNTERS-CHASE (maiden: £3,291: 2m 10 (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.10 MASSEY FERGUSON HUNTERS-CHASE (maiden: £3,291: 2m 10 (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.10 MASSEY FERGUSON HUNTERS-CHASE (maiden: £3,291: 2m 10 (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.10 MASSEY FERGUSON HUNTERS-CHASE (maiden: £3,291: 2m 10 (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**4.15 ARKSEY HANDICAP (3-y-o: fillies: £3,308: 1m 50 (10) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**4.45 STAND STAKES (3-y-o: maidens: £1,035: 1m 50 (10) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**5.15 HBLB HANDICAP (Champions: £1,517: 70 (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.40 RED CROSS HANDICAP (£1,545: 1m (10) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**4.10 ST JOHN STAKES (3-y-o: selling: £1,063: 60 (12) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**4.40 BADMINTON STAKES (2-y-o: fillies: £1,523: 5 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 CHEPSTOW SELECTIONS**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 CHEPSTOW SELECTIONS**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 CHEPSTOW SELECTIONS**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 CHEPSTOW SELECTIONS**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 CHEPSTOW SELECTIONS**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 CHEPSTOW SELECTIONS**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)
9	ALAN STUART (5-0)	10	ALAN STUART (5-0)

# French connection favours Amyndas

By Michael Phillips

A busy week for the start of United Racecourses begins at Sandown Park today. As that company also has Epsom sheltering under its financial umbrella there will be no respite until the four-day Derby and Oaks meeting prior to a halt next Saturday evening.

As far as today's programme is concerned the race for the Brigadier Gerard Stakes should develop into three-cornered fight between Princes Gate, who won the 1981 Derby, and the Duke of York Stakes, especially because of the extreme openness of the course and distance towards the end of April, Amyndas and Kaligol.

To the nearest Princes Gate has been beaten in Germany and I doubt whether he will manage to give as little as 3 lb to the other two. But to predict which of those two will win is not easy. By taking a line through the crack French four-year-olds, Vayran and Bikala it is possible to argue that there is precious little between them. Vayran finished four lengths in front of Amyndas in last year's Champion Stakes; Kaligol finished the same distance behind Bikala in this year's Prix Ganay.

Last year there was only half a length between Vayran and Bikala in the autumn at a difference of 2 lb. On the balance

# Redcar

(Television (ITV) 2.15, 2.45 and 3.30 races)

**2.15 TEESIDE STALL HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,312: 1m (8) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.20 ZETLAND GOLD CUP HANDICAP (£10,859: 1m (7) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.50 SANDHILLS STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £894: 50 (5) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.50 ANSTHEY HANDICAP (SELLING: £739: 1m (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.25 GROBY STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o: maidens: £1,889: 1m (12) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**4.00 FOXTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,090: 1m (15) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

# Leicester

**2.15 VICTORIA STAKES (2-yo: £1,660: 50 (7) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.50 ANSTHEY HANDICAP (SELLING: £739: 1m (11) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**3.25 GROBY STAKES (Div 1: 3-y-o: maidens: £1,889: 1m (12) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**4.00 FOXTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £4,090: 1m (15) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

1	ALAN STUART (5-0)	2	ALAN STUART (5-0)
3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
5	ALAN STUART (5-0)	6	ALAN STUART (5-0)
7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

**2.30 SOUTH DITCH HURDLE (Selling: £225: 2m 10 (14) runners)**

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3	ALAN STUART (5-0)	4	ALAN STUART (5-0)
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7	ALAN STUART (5-0)	8	ALAN STUART (5-0)

# Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely

2.15 Alcibias, 2.45 Leandros, 3.15 Althian Traveller, 3.45 Alcibias, 4.15 Royal Invitation, 4.45 Bosta, 5.15 Alcibias.

# Doncaster selections

By Michael Seely

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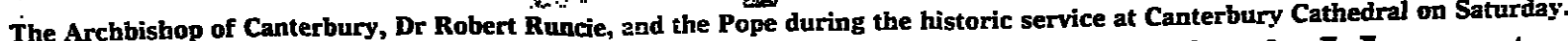












## Liverpool's jobless tragedy causes papal concern

Continued from page 1

the Pope's visit in Trafalgar yesterday.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occlude  
Symbols are on advancing edge

**NOON TODAY** **High tides**

Cromer	14.3	—	17	58	Sunny	Witcombe	13.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Lowestoft	14.7	—	17	58	Sunny	Tarby	13.8	—	95	77	Sunny
Clacton	12.7	—	17	63	Sunny	Angley	14.8	—	23	73	Sunny
Margate	13.3	—	16	61	Sunny	Cotwold Bay	13.2	35	77	Sunny	
Pollstone	13.5	—	21	70	Sunny	Peatstary	14.2	—	24	75	Sunny
Hastings	13.3	—	22	72	Sunny	Seaford	14.5	—	24	75	Sunny
Eastbourne	10.7	—	19	66	Sunny	Spetham	13.9	—	21	70	Sunny
Worthing	10.7	—	23	73	Sunny	Blackpool	12.8	—	24	75	Sunny
Loughborough	12.0	—	23	73	Sunny	Macclesfield	15.1	—	20	68	Sunny

[illegible]